

JPRS 77658

24 March 1981

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1362



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

24 March 1981

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1862

CONTENTS

POLAND

- Solidarity Receives Printing Equipment From Norwegian TU's
(THE NORWEGIAN JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AND SHIPPING, 24 Feb 81) 1

ROMANIA

- Session dails Ceausescu as Founder of Military Doctrine
(N. Arsintescu, Ch. Aradavoalce; VIITORUL SOCIAL, Oct-Dec 80)..... 2
- Report on Activity of Radar Troops
(Constantin Struma; VIATA MILITARA, Dec 80) 7
- Data on 'Nicolae Balcescu' School for Officers
(Nicolae Boghian; VIATA MILITARA, Dec 80) 11
- Causes of 'Mediocrity' in Educational System Examined
(Virgiliu Radulian Interview; SCINTILA TINERETULUI, 9 Feb 81) 14
- Amended Law on Housing Construction, Dale Published
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 31 Dec 80) 17

YUGOSLAVIA

- 'Minority' Views in the Party Discussed
(Petar Mandic; KOMUNIST, 20 Feb 81) 31
- Operating Procedure of the SPHY Presidency
(SLAZHENI LIST SPNJ, 30 Jan 81) 35
- Causes of Idleness, Absenteeism Examined
(NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 11, 18 Jan 81) 56
- Disincentives for Work, by Drago Ivanovic
Survey of Specialists, by Teodor Andjelic

SOLIDARITY RECEIVES PRINTING EQUIPMENT FROM NORWEGIAN TU'S

Oslo THE NORWEGIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING in English 24 Feb 81 p 19

[Text] The Norwegian trade union movement has recently sent to Poland two shipments of printing equipment, for the use of the newly established free trade union Solidarity. The shipments have consisted of 12 offset machines, 4 duplicators, smaller pieces of equipment, and several thousand sheets of paper. The money for the purchase of the equipment was collected through a campaign «An hour's pay for Poland», and it is expected that there will be more shipments at a later date.

The printing equipment from Norway was the first to be received by Lech Wałęsa and his colleagues in Solidarity. It will be used for printing brochures, leaflets and small newspapers.

CSO: 2020

SESSION HAILS CEAUSESCU AS FOUNDER OF MILITARY DOCTRINE

Bucharest VIITORUL SOCIAL in Romanian No 4, Oct-Dec 80 pp 765-768

[Article by Col M. Arsintescu and Lt Col Gh. Aradavoaice]

[Text] On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the 9th Romanian Communist Party Congress, in June 1980 the Ministry of National Defense organized a meeting of scientific reports on the subject of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Founder of the Military Doctrine of Socialist Romania." The central idea of each of the 10 reports presented, argued broadly and multilaterally, was bringing out the decisive contributions of the party's secretary general, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to working out and substantiating national military doctrine within the job of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, his scientific approach to thoroughly making out the dialectical correlation between building of the new system and defense of it and between the country's social-economic prosperity, the increase in the quality of material and spiritual life and strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The first report, "Socialist Romania's Military Doctrine in the Social-Political Thought of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," presented by Maj Gen Dr Constantin Olteanu, ministry of national defense, presented on a broad basis the concept, basic principles and basic guidelines formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on national military doctrine, whose basic postulate is the principle according to which the defense of the country is the job and cause of all the people. The author brought out in a general and argued way the basic and subjective foundations of the principles of Romanian military doctrine, the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to clarifying certain theses and ideas of great value in the spirit of dialectical and historical materialism, ideas referring to the nature and particular features of wars in the modern era and the means for preventing them, the objectively necessary nature of strengthening defense capability both in the period of struggle for building the foundations of a new society as well as after that, in the period of creating the multilaterally developed socialist society and the move toward communism, the economic, political, legal and military content of the defense of socialist Romania, the decisive role of economic and material factors in creating and strengthening the defense potential, the evolution of the man-technology relationship under the conditions of the current revolution in military technology and its implications at various levels for increasing the role of the subjective factor, the principles for the organization and the role and goals of the national system of forces contributing to the national defense and its leadership by the national decision-making forums and the principles of the Romanian army's collaboration with the armies of the socialist countries and those of other friendly countries and so forth.

At the same time he brought out the goals and paths of action for training the present and future army cadres as well as the need for there to be organically incorporated the principles of our military doctrine in all forms of battle and policy training and the joint training actions of the troops with the popular forces of the national defense system.

"The Historical Conditions for our Military Doctrine" were brought out in the report of Maj Gen Dr Ilie Ceausescu, stressing that in their thousands of years of existence in life, work and struggle, the Romanian people have understood that for our country, whose military potential is limited by its area and its relatively reduced demographic size, the single solution for defending the forefathers' land and for safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty has been and is the struggle of all the people. In this context he stressed the contribution made by the Romanian Communist Party to taking over the historical experience of all the people's struggle and to placing it on new bases which are specific to the conditions of socialist Romania and to developing a doctrinary concept aimed at the struggle of all the people. As shown in the report mentioned, the theory, practice, life and lessons of history conclusively bring out that the concept of the doctrine of the struggle of all the people, along with arming the masses of workers, means the use of a broad range of forms and methods of struggle which are among the most diverse and ingenious, which are capable of facilitating the rebuff of an outside attack launched with military forces and means of struggle which are superior than the one being defended.

The report of Lt Gen Gheorghe Comoiu entitled "Definitive Aspects of the Struggle for a New High Quality in the Process of Instructing and Educating the Army" treated how action should be taken in practice, what precisely is required to be undertaken in the battle and political training of the soldiers in the spirit of the principles of our military doctrine and the tasks drawn by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for achieving a new high quality in the army. The goal of achieving a new quality is a stimulative and fully achievable one, bearing in mind the quantitative accumulations until now: a valuable human potential, competent cadres with a broad military, scientific and cultural outlook, with rich organizational and leadership experience; young soldiers with a continually higher political-ideological and professional level from one contingent to another; a modern organizational structure capable of innovations and based on the foundations of our military doctrine and policy; powerful UTC and party organizations with great organizational ability and with vast experience in the organization and leadership of political-educational work; a technical potential with a recognized creative force, a complex material base for instruction and education as well as improved conditions from year to year, keeping up with the general progress of Romanian society. All these conditions and quantitative accumulations are emphasized in the report and can be changed into a new quality not by themselves but through the converging, motivated and deliberately oriented efforts, through improvement, primarily in the training of each soldier and in the organization and leadership of all our army activities.

The moral-political universe, with many effects on the country's defense capability, was treated by Maj Gen Victor Voichita in his report entitled "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Role and Importance of the Moral-Political Factor in Raising the Country's Defense Capability." He brought out in an argued way that the essence of the totality of theses and ideas worked out and promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the determinations, content and implications of the moral-political factors is founded on a dialectical understanding of the complexity of human nature, of the laws of social

evolution and on a knowledge and utilization of moral qualities proven with exemplary steadfastness by the Romanian people throughout their many centuries of history and the fact that the broad-ranging concept of deep humanist, revolutionary and patriotic importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the moral-political factors opens broad horizons for scientific investigations of the problems and for orientation of the activity devoted to intensifying this basic factor in raising the country's defense capability and in victory in struggle. A number of suggestions were formulated along this line of idea for making a thorough study of some moral-political problems which necessarily should be kept in mind at the political-ideological, praxiological, legal, ethical, gnosiological and axiological level, which would offer a more solid understanding of this phenomenon as well as the differentiated means of intervention for the purpose of making all the soldiers fully aware of the cause and the values they are to defend.

The report of Lt Gen engineer Nicolae Popa entitled "The Steadfast Concern of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu With Supplying the Army and Other Components of the System To Train the Population for Defense With Modern Weapons and Means of Struggle" presented one of the theses of inestimable theoretical and practical value from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's social-political thought, according to which strengthening the country's defense capability primarily consists of social-economic development, of successes in socialist and communist construction, of superior assertion of the new system. With comparative data and analyses the author brought out the concern of our party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally so that our own defense production develops on the basis of the successes recorded in the country's economic development, a defense production which provides a large portion of the weaponry, technology and means needed to supply the armed forces and other forces of the national defense system.

Lt Gen Ion Suta presented the report entitled "Principles of the Leadership of the Forces Participating in a War To Defend the Country," formulating and arguing both the principles of the command units, the convergence of battle efforts specific to all forces and means, continuity of leadership, collective work as well as the practical means by which they are carried out in diverse situations which may be created in battles to defend the country with all the people's participation, the need and the constant appeal to modern techniques of leadership which assure the best effectiveness and operations for uninterrupted leadership both at the level of the system as well as within each of its components.

In the report entitled "The People's Direct Participation in Defense of the Country, the Basic Principle of Our Military Doctrine," Maj Gen Alexandru Petriceanu and Ioan Ioana brought out the objective and subjective foundations of this principle, the fact that its source lies in the new social position of workers as owners, producers and beneficiaries of the material and spiritual goods, in the ardent love for the country of our forefathers, in the boundless devotion to the cause of socialism and the determination with which the workers are implementing our party's policy. In this regard he presented in a broad way the concept of our party's secretary general of the important role and place held in the national defense system of the country by the patriotic guards, the civil defense formations, youth detachments and other formations which, under the conditions of our socialist society, are an original form for carrying out the principle for having all the people defend the country.

Given the place held by preparation of the economy and the land in our party and state concept of defending the country, the report by Lt Gen Victor Stanculescu entitled "Preparation of the National Economy and of the Land for Defense" brought out the

fact that in the military doctrine for socialist Romania created by President Nicolae Ceausescu there are basic guidelines which aim at timely preparation of the economy and the land for them to be capable, in case of need, of answering all the requirements demanded by defense. It was noted that in the concept of our party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an important place is held by assuring viability of the economy under conditions of an eventual war, providing measures in time to protect material resources, disperse and defend economic objectives, have stability of operation of all the state organs and of the national economy. To the same extent, even during peacetime, attention is being given to taking measures to build projects which set up the land in accordance with the needs of national defense.

Presenting the report entitled "Requirements of the Battle Training of Units and Subunits in Conformity With the Principles of Having All the People Conduct the War To Defend the Country," Lt Gen Ion Hortopan analyzed the need for the guidelines and tasks drawn by the supreme commander of our armed forces to be carried out at all echelons, with special emphasis on the level of the units and subunits where the fighters' actual instruction takes place, on the development of the science and art of all the commanders to organize and conduct battle actions against an enemy who is superior in numbers and means and uses armored troops, aviation, airborne troops, air, sea and reconnaissance-diversionary troops, radioelectronic means of struggle and so forth. Armed struggle, the author of the report mentioned above argues, means the use of a very broad range of forms and procedures of action which are particularly complex and original methods and means of armed action and brings new efficient procedures to the arsenal of military thought and practice. The strategy and tactics of war of all the people to defend the country does not make certain processes absolute but, on the contrary, offer the possibility of using a greater diversity of solutions and of battle forms and procedures which serve to achieve the general strategic goal.

In concluding the session, Col Cl Vasile Milea presented the report entitled "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Contributions To Enriching Military Science," presenting the major theoretical contributions of our supreme commander to a thorough analysis of modern military phenomenon in close connection with social-economic processes and the factors with which they are interconditioned in the evolution of current international life.

In the area of military science, in the forefront is the decisive contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to working out the basic concept of our party and state with regard to the national defense of socialist Romania and its main doctrine coordinates. The definition, formation and institutionalization of certain basic concepts and the solid theoretical substantiation of some principles of defense of the country through the combined efforts of all the people at the same time are of real interest for many states and peoples, particularly among the small and medium-sized ones. This is because, as the party's secretary general stresses, "they are the first ones to fall victim to the policy of aggression and the first who suffer following a policy of domination." For this reason, our own doctrinal elaborations enrich the theoretical stock of concepts, theses, principles and methods of military science. This process takes place in accordance with the dialectical relationship of "doctrine-military science" and "particular-general" which stress the idea that the development of the national military doctrines of states, regardless of their size, contributes to enriching the theoretical heritage of military science.

The major guidelines and ideas from the arduous social-political thought of our party's secretary general and the scientific strictness with a broad opening toward practical activity with which the exceptional merits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have been presented in working out the military doctrine for socialist Romania gave the session of reports a high character of first-rate scientific nature, contributing to a creative, dynamic and effective discussion in order to apply the requirements of our military doctrine in training the troops and in order to achieve a new quality throughout the instructional-educational process, a quality which, in the integrating view of the supreme commander, "must be carried out through high battle training, increase in the units' ability to cope with any circumstance and with the tasks entrusted them and in strengthening of discipline and order and good political-educational training."

8071

C 80: 2700

REPORT ON ACTIVITY OF RADAR TROOPS

Bucharest VIATA MILITARA in Romanian Dec 80 pp 6,7,8

[Article by Capt Constantin Stir a]

[Text] The silver meteors cut through the viscous fog like subdued flashes. "The battle" intensifies at the high altitude. On the screen of the radio locating stations, it is as if the "hunters" and the "objectives," bright spots, are doing a mechanical ballet. Everything is under the close supervision of the operator, Class II military master, Viorel Neantu. The bright points being followed multiply. In turn, the operator transmits data about each supersonic apparatus at a speed which is hard for a nonspecialist to follow. Now I realize the significance of the words of Capt Dumitru Tanasescu, secretary of the party's base organization bureau: "We have operators with consummate skills, communists impassioned by their trade and concerned with everything that is new in radio location. They have become examples worthy of being followed through their work and tenacious diligence and the confrontations which refuse complacency."

I am "at home" with the operators and try to get to know them better. I talk with several of them when they change shifts: Class III military masters Constantin Codita and Marian Iancu, Class I military master Ioan Stir, all communists, class specialists, operators with a lot of experience, soldiers Viorel Zaharia and Adrian Corbis, UTC members and Class III operators. "It is not easy to stay at the screen for hours on end," confesses military master Iancu, "and to follow with maximum attention the complicated flight patterns of the planes, but we know we are watching over the country's skies and this fact provides us with undreamed of powers." "Among the missions we carry out also is assuring the training flights for aviation," adds military master Stir. The qualifications for a pilot are are our qualifications. Night and day, we supervise dozens and dozens of flights. And each time it is with the same responsibility and self-sacrifice. It is with the conviction that we communists can impose a standard, an attitude. Through our competence and behavior."

It occurred during an interception mission. Before the pilot could discover a defect in the motor, the operator observed a deviation from the established itinerary on the screen. He reported it to the command point and the navigator brought the apparatus back on the airstrip. Another thing which occurred before our very eyes. A tactical exercise. More than 20 objectives appear on the screen. The real ones are selected with the precision of the formed eye of military master Codita, although the intense radio and radio location jamming gives him a great deal of trouble. But, look, something is happening. The screen is covered by a grayish spot. Action goes into full swing! Military master Codita (we were to find out that he has been an operator for

10 years) does not lose his poise. With one expert glance he studies several electronic units according to a professional algorithm, even makes a joke and finds the fault (within a minute) and the fluorescent tube clears in time.

An incident which occurred a year ago interrupted the string of 12 leading titles obtained consecutively by the unit. As Capt Dumitru Tanasescu stated, "That lack of success taught us to be more self-demanding and to conduct a sustained work to prevent deviations and to strengthen military discipline. In each of us there exists a continual irreconcilability with the stage we have reached. But the ones who continually have stood in the front line of battle for a new quality have been the communists. Through our own efforts we have equipped specialty halls and we have created training devices and simulators. Taking into account the modern apparatuses we have been supplied with, in improving specialty training for just one example we have guided ourselves toward the physics of semiconductors. Along another train of thought, in working with a top technology you need top people. And the party organization and commanders have taken action to form them. To establish in their behavior regulatory principles, the demands of the Code of Ethics, revolutionary combativeness toward shortcomings. And to develop in them a creative initiative and love of their profession."

Maj Grigore Nedelcu, engineer, also is among the top people. Actually, he went through many jobs until he was named technical deputy. He completed the faculty of electro-technics at night. School was school and the job was the job; his wife and children saw him mostly on Sundays. A balanced type, an optimist with a corrosive humor (he is among the animators for a local circle of epigramists; he publishes in URZICA and the county newspaper; recently he participated with his works in a traveling exhibit of caricatures and epigrams), he has grabbed life boldly and has won. Due to his communist way of thinking and living. In the unit his concerns are not reduced to the ones specific to his job. The entire life of the subunits interests him. From the way that military manners are respected up to the goals toward which energies should be channeled, from the anxieties of the subordinates to their joys. I heard him talking with real satisfaction (about the soldiers Ioan Patras, Mircea Vilcu and Ion Ureche): "These boys came from civilian life without any trade. Here they have become drivers and competent electrical mechanics. It is not just a hop to go into the reserves with two trades in your pocket!"

I found Lt Col Stefan Lungu, engineer and head of the radio location complex, in the "indicator" cabin bent over some integrated-circuit modules. Serious and modest, he spoke more about the activity of Maj Costache Dedu and military master Ion Troe. Slowly, slowly we found in him one of the leading specialists in radio location, a communist who uses his head for the success of the collective. The fruits of his passion have surpassed the interests of the unit. There is the anti-jamming protection unit (for a radio location station) conceived entirely from their own components. Happily, in his case his passion for technology goes hand in hand with his freetime interests. A recognized ham operator (he is president of the county ham operator commission), he established ties (confirmed) with ham operators in 120 countries from all continents, including with research stations at both poles. Both his children, both receiver ham operators, are part of the county team which was second in the country in the last competition.

Activity at the command point knows no rest, day or night. Outlined through the transparency of the grid boards are the silhouettes of soldiers Eugen Stuparu, Sorin Voichita, Ion Mangu, Corpl Constantin Rebenciuc. At the command table are Maj Ion

Chelaru and Maj Lt Mircea Voinescu, head of the shift. An exercise with marked targets is taking place. The documentation is more difficult (the men cannot be disturbed); it is not easy for my colleague, the photographer, either, but we are satisfied because we have captured a "hot" moment. The air situation at any moment is known in this cabin with the greenish light and men as if plugged in. The pulse of the command point is the pulse of the board operators, these splendid boys serving the country in the army. In their rise to the specialty of board operator, they gain the dexterity which at the beginning seems impossible to them. Gradually they form perfect couples with the operators who, let us remember, have many years in the trade! Look at soldier Constantin Abagiu. At the same time he follows the boards and send a veritable flood of data to the higher echelon.

We look at the diplomas which prove the many leading titles and we understand that the subunit is traveling a rising road and that the plan for battle and political training is being fulfilled in an exemplary fashion, providing full security for the flights. Also as proof are the thousands of interceptions directed from this point and cleared with so many maximum qualifications.

A forest, a garden, an orchard. Many competitions among the UTC members are organized in the unit whose purpose is to achieve savings (in energy, fuels and propellants and so forth) and good management of the material-technical base. Cultural-artistic activities aid these initiatives. The brigade's program entitled "Stop Waste!" brought to the stage specific aspects from the subunit, satirizing cases of negligence and waste of materials. Military master Viorel Crudu is the heart of the artistic brigade (in his free time he is going to the people's art school, acting section). He is joined by military master Gheorghe Vladeanu, Cpl. Ioan Pinta and Radu Alexandrescu, soldier Dumitru Pricopie. Through their actions of patriotic work the UTC members have planted 10,000 pine saplings, a veritable forest as someone said, and more than 2,000 fruit trees. Also a pride of the unit is the supplementary agricultural plot which has provided the entire need of vegetables and legumes. A forest, a garden and an orchard--these are the product of the diligence of the communists and UTC members in the unit!

A new contingent of specialists and fighters is being formed under the sign of a new quality in this radio location unit. The speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the republic and our supreme commander, at the balance meeting with the army's active and base cadres, the directive of the supreme commander are landmarks of the greatest importance for the military personnel's activity. The station chiefs, operators and board operators are improving their skills to cope with complex situations. In accordance with the principles of the national military doctrine, they also are being formed as good fighters capable of firing infantry weapons, of using the land wisely, of resisting all the hardships on the battleground. Under these conditions there is decisive importance in giving the essential knowledge, of rationally spreading out the subjects and of efficiently using each minute of instruction. Capt Dan Crisan, the commander of a subunit which trains the future radio operators, tells us of the "charges" of radio operators heading for the radio location stations a month or two earlier. The condensing of time has at its base self-instruction with the aid of recordings and simulators, differentiations by groups of training (as Lts Radu Blotiu and Florin Iancu proceeded) in order to make it possible for certain soldiers to surpass the standards of the day and for others to request supplementary aid.

Soldiers Pavel Budean, Viorel Rusus, Gyozo Kovacs and Victor Diaconu, for example, arrived at the station two months ahead of schedule. They doubled up with the ones from cycle II in the operator's service, while they took their place with no difficulty when they entered the reserves, assuring a high quality for radio communications.

In this atmosphere, the unit's commitment to become a powerful detachment of revolutionary and patriotic battle takes on the eloquent outline of the facts.

8071

C 80: 2700

ROMANIA

DATA ON 'NICOLAE BALCESCU' SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS

Bucharest VIATA MILITARA in Romanian Dec 80 pp 14, 15

[Article by Capt Nicolae Boghian]

[Text] The dream of many parents continues to be the same: to see their children in military school. The framed portrait of the grandfather in uniform, which appears in so many dining rooms, remains like a deep root which sends the spirit to the young, today's grandchildren. While they, having come home on winter leave, smile nostalgically and step like a man through their rooms they had as children, imagining how they will look with officer's epaulettes on their shoulders. For the parents, the sole big problem is very amusing: Somehow will their boy spend New Year's Eve with a girlfriend they do not know?

Of course, this was merely an introduction because life in a military school is much more complex than an outsider could imagine. This reporter himself, after a number of years, found it difficult to recognize the "Nicolae Balcescu" military school for active officers, from which he graduated. And the change does not necessarily lie in the fact that all the buildings are new, including the dormitories, classrooms, specialty rooms and rooms for modern documentation and that the entire apparatus and the teaching materials are at the level of the high demands of our entire military education but it refers to another feature: the new dimension of the instructional-educational process and the process of forming the future officers.

A string of demonstration exercises are presented in the complex instruction range. Everyone says that the weather was "planned." The wind scatters the snow, gets into the helmets, burns your cheeks.

Subordinates Capt Mircea Desliu and Lt Maj Ghiocel Stanescu carry out a battle exercise of the anti-tank corps. Using resources in their supply and improvised ones made in the zone, the pupils act rapidly and skillfully. After the tanks were blocked through the effect of sliding mines and ramp mines, the pupils get up from the circular spots, they agilely climb up on the armor plating and place the concentrated charges on the vulnerable portions, then returning to their places, from where they fire on the equipment. It is intense training first for forming very good performers. Specific exercises are presented in other sections of the range--physical and mental tempering, actions under survival conditions, attack on various objectives from temporarily occupied land.

The curriculum provides that in the first year the pupils do subjects of joint instruction. In this way the future officers form a complete picture of all forms

for conducting battle actions, gaining skills to take action under difficult weather and land conditions, in cooperation with all elements of the system of national defense.

The chair for tactics and firing instruction has the role of a model command point. The rigid form for teaching according to lectures drawn up in a standardized way and presented in the amphitheater has disappeared. Statistically, 95 percent of the subjects are practical ones, of which 35 percent are at night and under conditions of reduced visibility. Their theoretical mastery is done during individual study, with intense use of effective teaching methods: outlines, boards, magnetic table, reduced firing ranges, simulators and so forth. The circles for tactical instruction and firing instruction operate by years of education and by specialties. Thus a collaboration with the pupils is achieved, giving them the opportunity for creation and stimulating their initiative and conception activity. The pupils have worked out interesting studies on knowledge of the territory, searching in free zones, struggle of the subunits of various branches in cooperation with elements of the national defense system for searching out, capturing and annihilating search-diversionary groups of the enemy and against tactical air.

The time for practical instruction may be used entirely with a higher productivity, while perfection of the skills in execution and quality of commanders is achieved during tactical applications carried out in cooperation with the subunits of the patriotic guards and youth detachments and through participation in applications with the troupes.

Under the direct guidance of the school's party committee, and in close collaboration with the party and UTC organizations in the subunits and with all commanders, the psycho-pedagogical teaching commission operates. As stated by Lt Col Aurel Dumide, "We see the pupils getting used to knowing themselves." The psycho-pedagogical lectures have taken on a pronounced formative nature. The main concepts are fixed by presenting phenomena of knowledge and education in military relations. The qualities of a good commander cannot be formed only through advice but through preparation of the act of educational work. The study of a selective bibliography, syntheses of specialized works on the military psychological, sociological, methodical and pedagogical phenomena are effective methods for forming a well-based acquiring of knowledge by the subordinates. The interest shown by the pupils for this discipline means their passion for a military career.

The nicest thing achieved is the opportunity for demonstrating passions for any area. Starting in the second year, the pupils may select various specialties. The selection is made according to specific criteria, bearing in mind the results of learning, physical and mental qualities, behavior and so forth. Scouts in the platoon commanded by Lt Maj Serban Arhip are particularly appraised for their results in learning and for the level reached in specialty training. Sgt Dan Cristache, a pupil, stressed the evolution of the commander-subordinate relationship with regard to a higher value of awareness and an emotional opening through which the two factors act through full mutual knowledge for the purpose of fulfilling all the goals proposed. Sgt Maj Marius Safta, a pupil, is obtaining higher than a 9 average in learning. The results in training and behavior in pupils Aurel Muraru, Gheorghe Birlutiu, sergeants, and pupils Ioan Garna, Gheorghe Arcanu and Laurentiu Craciun, corporals, speak for themselves regarding the interest with which they are building their base of knowledge and skills to later, as officers, raise that incomparable obelisk of the beauty of command work.

Among so many young men, the slight nostalgia about the passing of the seasons disappears immediately. Making room for a feeling of vigor and freshness. Life in the school is an overflow of youth, with all its qualities, with that red thread called revolutionary romanticism, defining the passion and uninterrupted effort toward perfection.

Lt Maj Viorel Birlolo, UTC committee secretary in the school, wishes to include the aggressive area covered by the UTC members' achievements. Deputy master sergeant Tiberiu Băducan, a young man with exceptional qualities, is a member of the UTC Central Committee and is deputy secretary for propaganda problems in the schools' UTC committee. For the selflessness and enthusiasm with which Maj Sgt Corneli Stancu is acting in organizational work, he was given the Diploma of Honor by the UTC Central Committee.

The main direction of effort is to make each youth organization a revolutionary detachment, a model collective of young men who are living and working in the communist way.

The magazine CINDURI OSTASEȘTI continues to be a publication pulsating intensely with the pupils' lives. The dynamic reporting includes the young men's concerns with improving the methods of tactical and specialty training, with strengthening order and discipline as well as the concern with weapons and technology and concern with achieving savings. The prose and poetry utilize a number of vigorous talents. In the area of cultural-educational activities, the participation in the third edition of the national "Song of Romania" festival is a good reflection. Exhibits, symposia, films, valuable methods in the patriotic education of the future officers and visits to historical places and monuments take place in the school. The pupils are in choral groups, musical-satirical groups and so forth. The theater group led by Lt Viorel Aldea is preparing a presentation of the play "Burebista." There are intense rehearsals for the dance, light music and popular music groups. The spiritual world of the pupils includes very dense areas, reflecting the high value level of the entire educational process in the school.

8071
C SO: 2700

CAUSES OF 'MEDIOCRITY' IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM EXAMINED

Bucharest SCINTILA TIMERETULUI in Romanian 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Dr Virgiliu Radulian, director of the Institute of Pedagogical and Psychological Research, by Dan Nucenic]

[Text] [Question] Today, when Romanian education is traveling the road of a complex modernisation process, the concerns of the persons interested in the good development of the schools converge on discovering and then eliminating phenomena which bar access to a new high quality for the instructional-educational process. This approach to the school's problems, from realistic and, when there is a need, critical positions, also is the basis for the investigations made by our newspaper in educational units throughout the country. The result we have reached is that there still are a number of shortcomings in the schools which must be eliminated quickly. As a specialist in the area of pedagogy and as the leader of a research institute whose concerns are directed toward increasing the productivity of school activity, for a start please give us your opinion on one of our directions of activity, that of instituting a public process against mediocrity in the schools.

[Answer] The problem of mediocrity is a real one. Unfortunately, our schools still are cultivating a reproductive education and this is due to the fact that the very content of education, despite the progress recorded and all the changes experienced recently, is not placed on a modern foundation and, in particular, is not well organized in relationship to social finalities. The quantity of information offered the pupil is still immense, requiring him to make useless efforts. Due to the lack of systematization of knowledge and selecting the essential knowledge, often the stress to learn is produced. The pupil begins to fear the results and, thus, his powers are paralyzed. The confrontation with the professor, who requires so much of him, and the fear of failure cultivated, many times a fatalist failure, inhibit him. In addition the knowledge offered to him is encountered only accidentally and rarely is correlated at the level of more than one subject of study. During the experiments made I found that team work of the teaching cadres still is a simple desirable. The professors of a school most often are a sum of individuals and not a coherent educational system which comprises that so desired "joint pedagogical front" (thus established only to discipline the pupils) which in an interdisciplinary view would view the knowledge being offered as a whole, which would establish the convergent junctions, which would work out a total outline to the application of which everyone would contribute regularly and convergently.

[Question] Most often we have met a passing of responsibility for the poor results obtained by the pupils. The secondary school professors complain about the gaps which which they come from the gymnasium and the gymnasium professors accuse the instructors.

[Answer] Also as the result of research, I can tell you that of 10 teaching cadres only 4 pose the problem of the way their former pupils continue to behave. "They merely pose the problem," which does not also mean that they learn harsh lessons from what they learn about the difficulties which the pupils encounter.

[Question] No matter how we take things, having the teaching cadres glance a disapproving glance backwards at the start of the road being traveled by the pupil through school meets the work of the instructor. But the instructor accuses the large number of pupils—more than 40—which he has in class.

[Answer] The average accepted figure in our school is 36 pupils in a class. Under conditions where a teaching cadre has mastered teaching strategies very well, this number is not large. However, it could be suitable for the number in small classes to be lower and in no way higher. The economical nature of education must be seen in a more complex manner than from the angle of immediate costs. At the level of an entire generation the poor quality of the graduates' training could cost us more than having the number of pupils in the primary grades fall below the average mentioned.

[Question] The difficulty of the manuals worked out for the 1st-4th grades also is claimed in connection with the pupil's beginnings.

[Answer] The manuals for the low grades go by quantity and not, as it should be, by formational aspects. What are necessary at this age are not a lot of knowledge and skills but to have well-based knowledge and skills. A slower rate at the beginning permits future acceleration. And conversely. If the term is suitable to you, a pedagogical optimum for the level of the 1st-4th grades would be translated by "hurry up slowly and consolidate each step."

[Question] The problem of the pupil's budgeting of time appears even in the primary grades, becoming an acute one in the last years of secondary school. Many complain of overcrowding.

[Answer] I do not think it is a question of overcrowding as of a wasting of time. The paradox is that much of this time is even wasted in class! If you saw how many minutes of a class are consumed by the professor and how many remain for the pupils to work you would be convinced of this. But the basic condition for increasing school productivity is for the pupil to solve as many problems as possible. Primarily, their participation in the activity of knowledge is of interest. But even here we meet the undesirable aspect of the lack of correlation of the requirements of the professors teaching the various subjects. The natural fact still is not being accepted of obtaining results at a satisfactory level for most subjects and at a high level for a group of subjects. Concentrating his attention and work force in the direction of a firm choice, the pupil proves his intelligence and that is precisely when he is repudiated! Besides the lack of a common strategy from the teaching cadres and besides their lack of concern with forming a correct knowledge behavior in the pupils, we should recall the overloading of the curricula and their insufficient stress on the basics. And in my opinion there is another decisive aspect: unsatisfactory concern with motivating learning, with the cult of serious, valuable, demanding and competent and innovative work.

[Question] Under conditions where polytechnical education is one of the central ideas at the basis of our education, the role of the pupils' production practice is one of the primary ones. And in this direction we have found a number of failures of fulfillment, particularly connected with the formal nature of this activity and as far as being achieved far from the goals initially proposed.

[Answer] The technological education of the pupils must proceed from the vision of a complex and multilateral qualification--polyqualification in a word. The concept of technological education from the start excludes the idea of handicrafts, clearly speaking of the impact of science with practice. The pupil must be placed in the situation of knowing how to carry out various operation through this becoming a technologist. He does not go to the enterprise as an observer but as an active subject. The teaching cadres concerned with forming the pupil as a future worker should not forget that his necessary professional mobility also depend on great intellectual mobility and, what is more, I think that it is the school, not the plant, which creates true social labor productivity. Here the pupil formulates his attitude toward working time, discipline, ability for self-evaluation, power and desire to create, the ability to surpass and so forth. Perhaps this is the main reason for which it is asserted that at the end of this century more people than in agriculture will work in and for education. Also very important is the problem of the cadres who provide the pupils' technological education. Throughout our education we have 6,000-8,000 engineers, many who are not familiar with pedagogical logic. Our institute has given the Ministry of Education and Instruction a study on the organization of stages for the pedagogical advanced training of these cadres.

[Question] At the beginning we were talking about the need for seeking and eliminating the barriers on progress in education. What do you think is the most important thing to be done now in this direction?

[Answer] Unquestionably, the pedagogical processing of the content of education, determination of the amount of knowledge and setting it up on levels, strictly taking into account the availabilities of ages, parallel with a broad encouragement of innovation through research in the activity of the teaching cadres.

[Question] We will soon return in a broad sense to the way in which the effects of pedagogical research are felt in the schools and to the force at which the new penetrates the educational process.

8071

C 80: 2700

AMENDED LAW ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, SALE PUBLISHED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part 1 No 121, 31 Dec 80 pp 1-7

[Republication* of Grand National Assembly Law No 4/1973 on Development of Housing Construction and Sale of Homes From the State Fund to the Population]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts this law.

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1. Development of the national economy at a high rate, modernization of cities and worker centers, rise in the number of workers and specialists, continued rise in salaries and other incomes for the workers make necessary the development of housing construction and improvement in the degree of comfort, a basic condition for raising all the people's well-being.

For the purpose of satisfying the growing demand for homes, there will be intensification in the rate of new housing construction and measures will be taken to continually improve comfort in accordance with the rate of national economic development and in accordance with the provisions of the single national plan for social-economic development.

Article 2. Housing construction is carried out from:

Centralized state investment capital, for homes which are state property;

Capital from the enterprises, for homes which are state property given for their direct administration;

Capital of the cooperative organizations and other public organizations of an economic and social nature, for homes which are their property;

Capital of the population, including with credits given by the state, for homes which are the citizens' personal property.

* Republication on the basis of Article III of Law 5/17 October 1980 published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, Part 1, No 90, 22 October 1980, providing new numbering for the chapters and articles. Law No 4/1973 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 46 on 31 March 1973.

Homes built from the centralized state investment capital are administered by enterprises under the people's councils or other state enterprises.

Article 3. The harmonious development of cities, worker centers and other locations requires the construction of new homes in conformity with the provisions of city planning outlines and plans, with strict respect for the construction program with regard to the number of levels, density of the buildings and their architectural lines.

Article 4. The lands located in the perimeter of the cities are subject to the city planning system, regardless of the type of property. Holders of these lands may build only with the approval of the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils and by fitting into the city planning and architectural standards.

The lands which are state property may be given by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils with a view to housing construction, for the use of socialist organizations or physical persons, in accordance with the provisions of the city planning plans and upon payment of the tax established through legal provisions.

The right to use the land given is accorded only for the length of time which the particular construction is in existence.

Article 5. Citizens have the right to have as personal property a single residence for them and their families. Members of a family may keep a single residence as common property or ownership of one of them.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph with regard to family members refer only to husband, wife and minor children.

Article 6. The construction or purchase of homes by citizens for the purpose of resale or rental is prohibited.

Article 7. Citizens may establish cooperation associations to build homes which are personal property. On the basis of the contribution of the association members and the credits accorded them by the state, the cooperation associations are to build homes which are personal property in buildings with more than one level. The associations also may build under state supervision.

The cooperation associations for building homes which are personal property take on a legal nature, in accordance with legal provisions, from the date they are established. The method of organization and operation of the cooperation associations is established by statute approved through Council of Ministers decision.

Article 8. In the meaning of this law, home means the living area which includes one or more rooms with attached annexes, forming an independent living unit determined as such by its construction.

CHAPTER II Construction of Homes Which are Personal Property With State Aid

Article 9. Citizens, regardless of their monthly income, have the right to build or sell a home as personal property, under the conditions of this law.

In municipalities and cities the citizens may construct homes as personal property by respecting the standards for city planning, architecture and height system,

in accordance with the city planning outlines approved as well as the legal provisions in effect for setting and using homes as personal property.

Housing constructions in communes and villages also must fit into the city planning standards, height system and constructable perimeter, established by the city planning outlines, providing the use of the lands under the conditions provided by law.

Article 10. The state aids the construction of homes as personal property by giving long-term credits, giving land being used for construction, providing materials as well as through design and execution.

Article 11. Citizens may build their home as personal property for themselves and their families, with their own resources or with their own resources and state credits in the locations in which they reside or in which they have a right to establish a domicile, under conditions of the law.

Article 12. The state will continue building homes annually for development of the housing fund as state property, which are to be rented, in accordance with the law, primarily to persons employed with a work contract and small incomes, to young people newly employed in production, married young people, as well as to persons employed with a work contract who are transferred in the interest of their job.

Article 13. Persons employed with a work contract and retirees who do not have a home as personal property are to enjoy the right to rent homes from the state fund, upon payment of the legal rent, with persons employed with a work contract and retirees who have an average monthly income of less than 1,500 lei for each family member taking priority, under the conditions provided by the law.

Also, officers, subofficers and military masters in the Ministry of National Defense and in the Ministry of Interior enjoy the right to rent their homes from the state housing fund, upon payment of the rent provided by law.

The state in particular aids persons employed with a work contract and retirees who do not have a home as personal property in building or buying a home.

For persons with low incomes advantageous conditions are provided for building or purchasing homes with regard to giving credits, interest and time for repaying the credits as well as priority in the contracting if they have difficult living conditions.

Article 14. All citizens currently holding a home as state property will continue to retain their right to hold this home, upon payment of the legal rent, and they cannot be evicted except under conditions provided by law.

Article 15. The construction of homes as personal property and the sale of homes from the state's housing fund are to be carried out at intervals in accordance with the provisions of the single national plan for economic-social development.

Article 16. The according of credits to build homes as personal property is done in the following order of priority:

Qualified workers, primarily those from the big industrial units;

Persons employed with a work contract who are transferred from other locations in the interest of their job;

Specialized cadres working in material production, in design activity, scientific research and education;

Graduates assigned to production who have come from other locations;

Young marrieds;

Persons with a work contract who are employed on the basis of a competition and who have come from other locations;

Other persons employed with a work contract and retirees.

Preference in each category is given to those who have difficult living conditions, particularly families with many children, persons employed with a work contract and retirees who have deposited a big down payment and who have greater seniority at the Savings and Loan Bank.

Article 17. Citizens whose homes are being demolished for new construction or for city planning are to receive with rent a home from the state housing fund for themselves and their families, until they build or purchase a home. The amount received for the home demolished is to constitute the down payment for a new home which they are purchasing or building.

Article 18. Citizens moving for good from one location to another in the interest of the job or family and who have a home as personal property may sell it and have the right to build a new home in the location in which they are settling.

For this purpose, under conditions of the law, they may receive the necessary land and, if the amount received from the sale of the old home does not cover the cost of the new home, they may receive a credit for completion without exceeding the credit ceilings provided in Article 23.

Article 19. The state through credits also aids in the execution of the construction of homes as personal property which fit into the standards approved by the Council of State with regard to area, supplies and finishing.

Article 20. The according of credits to build homes as personal property is to be done upon the proposal of the work collectives where the applicants do their job, approved by the workers councils together with the trade union organs, taking into account the applicants' contribution to production, the need for assuring their stability in the unit and their living conditions, in the order of priority established in Article 16.

The executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils annually are to establish the number of homes whose construction may be contracted with worker personnel from each socialist unit.

Article 21. Citizens who hold a home built with state aid in credits and execution and which have become too big or too small, taking into account the number of family members, may build a new home with state aid in credits and execution, on the condition that they transfer the home they hold.

The price obtained from the sale of the old home in these cases will constitute the downpayment for construction of the new home, while the term for repaying the credit

obtained for covering the remainder of the price is to be reduced in half compared with the one established by law.

Article 22. The minimum down payment and maximum term for repaying the credit are established in accordance with monthly salary or monthly pension, at the date of conclusion of the contract, as follows:

Category	Monthly salary or pension	Minimum down payment on sales price	Maximum length of time for repaying the credit
I	Up to 1,500 lei	20%	25 years
II	1,501-2,000 lei	25%	20 years
III	More than 2,000	30%	15 years

Article 23. Credits for homes of the type provided in Article 19 cannot exceed the amounts as follows:

41,500 lei for a home with one room;

64,000 lei for a two-room home;

81,000 lei for a three-room home;

91,500 lei for a four-room home;

105,000 lei for a five-room home.

The credit ceilings provided above for homes being built in zones with a grade of 8 on the seismic scale are increased by 3 percent, while they are raised 10 percent for those in the zones with a grade of 9.*

Article 24. The cost of garages and household annexes is recorded separately on the estimate and is paid in its entirety by the beneficiary on the date that the contract is closed.

In case the homes are sold from the state fund, the value of the household annexes--storages, basements, barns, sheds and other constructions except for garages--is included in the sale price for the home, for which the credit to be given within the ceilings provided by law is calculated.

Article 25. Persons employed with a work contract and retirees living in municipalities, cities and locations comprising them, who build their homes as personal property under state supervision, may obtain credits for the purpose for 35,000 lei at the most, repayable in a 20-year period. The credits are given on the condition that the beneficiary proves that he has the material possibilities for completing the construction.

Persons employed with a work contract in the rural areas, particularly teaching cadres, physicians, specialists in the stations for mechanization of agriculture,

* In accordance with Article IV of Council of State Decree No 92/1977, the provisions of Articles 23 and 25, paragraphs 1 and 4, as well as the amount provided in Article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3 apply to all the contracts concluded with the population following 1 April 1977.

state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives, who do not have their own home in the commune in which they have their place of work, may benefit from a credit of up to 35,000 lei for a 20-year period in order to build their home as personal property in that commune, under state supervision.

Persons employed with a work contract who have their place of work in big cities and who reside in locations around them are to be aided in building their home as personal property, with state supervision, in the location in which they reside if they do not have their own home. For this purpose they may enjoy a credit of up to 35,000 lei for a 20-year period.

The provisions provided in the preceding paragraphs also apply for terminating the construction of homes.*

Article 26. Priority in giving credits, in accordance with the criteria provided in Article 16, is established by the commissions established by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils.

The commissions are to establish the list of applicants in order of priority and are to display it at the headquarters of the organizations concluding the contracts for building homes with the citizens.

Those interested may contest these orders of priority established within 15 days of the date the list was displayed at the executive committee or bureau of the particular people's council, which will resolve them in a maximum of 30 days from date of registration.

Article 27. The state gives credits within the limits provided in Articles 22 and 23 for persons employed with a work contract and for retirees who have concluded contracts to build homes as personal property for the difference between the estimated price provided in the contract and the down payment made by the beneficiary.

In order to obtain the credit upon concluding of the contracts to build homes as personal property with state organizations or cooperative organizations, the beneficiary must have an amount of money deposited with the Savings and Loan Bank representing at least the down payment for the price provided in the contract, for the purpose of building the homes.

Article 28. For loans given under the conditions of this law which are other than those provided in Article 32, an annual interest is collected, which is differentiated depending on monthly gross average salary, pension or income and on size of the credit, as follows:

Category	Monthly gross average salary, pension or income	Interest
I	Up to 1,500 lei	3%
II	1,501-2,000 lei	4%
III	More than 2,000 lei	5%

* In accordance with Article IV of Council of State Decree No 92/1977, the provisions of Articles 23 and 25, paragraphs 1 and 4, as well as the amount provided in Article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, apply to all the contracts concluded with the population following 1 April 1977.

The interest will be 6 percent per year for the amount of credit exceeding 50,000 lei, regardless of average gross monthly salary, pension or income.*

Article 29. The Savings and Loan Bank is authorized to give credits for the construction or purchase of homes under the conditions established by the Council of Ministers.

Article 30. The loan is to be guaranteed by establishing a mortgage for the home gained under conditions of the present law. Entry of the mortgage is to be arranged on the basis of the recording document of the loan contract, at the request of the Savings and Loan Bank.

Until total repayment of the credit, the home gained under the conditions of this law cannot be transferred, demolished or restructured, except with prior authorization of the Savings and Loan Bank.

Article 31. The Savings and Loan Bank is to issue credit gradually as the construction is carried out.

In the case where the beneficiary of the credit uses the amounts received for other purposes, the Savings and Loan Bank will withdraw the credit given and will seek recovery of the amounts issued at an annual interest rate of 12 percent calculated on the entire sum issued by it.

Article 32. The Savings and Loan Bank is authorized to give credits to make up the down payment as well as to complete the amount needed to cover the entire cost with a view to the contracting of a home as personal property.

Credits to establish the down payment are given for a maximum 5-year term, while those to complete the amount needed to cover the entire cost of the home--for a maximum 10-year term.

An 8-percent interest rate per year is collected for these credits.

Article 33. In case of sale of the homes from the state housing fund, the interest for the credit needed for the down payment is to be 6 percent, while the repayment of these credits is to be made in accordance with the monthly salary or pension as follows:

Category	Monthly salary or pension	Maximum length of time for repaying the credit for down payment
I	Up to 1,500 lei	10 years
II	1,501-2,000 lei	8 years
III	More than 2,000 lei	5 years

The 1-percent share calculated for the balance of the credits for down payments given for the purchase of homes as personal property, representing the costs of the

* The provisions of Article 28 as they were modified through Council of State Decree No 1/1976 are applied in accordance with Article II of this decree for loan contracts concluded starting 1 January 1976.

Savings and Loan Bank for according, following and keeping records of credits, including for employing the necessary personnel for this purpose, is to be supported from the 6-percent interest received from the population.

Article 34. In case the payments are not repaid within the terms established, the Savings and Loan Bank will impose a 12-percent interest rate per year on the back payments for the credits accorded.

In case of nonpayment of six payments or the countervalue of six payments on the due date, the Savings and Loan Bank may request foreclosure on the home and eviction of the holder.

Article 35. Citizens who pay the entire price of the home when they conclude the contract enjoy a bonus, consisting of a 50-percent reduction in the commission due the organization which closes contracts for construction of homes.

Article 36. For failure to turn over the home within the term established by the contract, the organization with which the contract was closed to build homes as personal property is to pay late penalties to the beneficiary under the conditions established by the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER III Criteria for Establishing Prices

Article 37. Homes as personal property built with state aid are designed and built through the state or cooperative organizations on the basis of contracts closed at firm estimated prices or are designed and built by the beneficiary under state supervision.

Citizens who build their homes as personal property under state supervision may use only their own building materials or those acquired at the retail prices from the market fund, with strict respect for legal provisions.

The persons provided in paragraph 2 are required to justify with acts the legal source of the materials acquired for building the home as well as expenses incurred.

Persons who do not justify the legal source of the materials, according to the case, are responsible materially, civilly, criminally, according to the law.

Article 38. According to the case, included in the price of the home are the cost of design, cost for doing the work, including the profit for the construction organization, as well as commission for the organization closing the construction contract with the beneficiary of the home.

Article 39. The state makes model designs for residences located in the buildings of more than one level. For other residences the design is done by the cooperative organizations or other units providing services.

Associations for cooperation for building homes as personal property may build them on the basis of model designs placed at their disposal by the state organizations for a cost, with adaptation to the land to be made by the cooperative organizations or the units providing the services.

Article 40. The cost for doing construction work, including profit for the construction organization, is established on the basis of estimates worked out by project.

In cases where the homes are being built by the state organizations, the building materials will be delivered at production prices for the purpose of aiding the citizens.

Building materials also will be delivered at the production prices if the homes are being built by the cooperative organizations, in the cases of residences in apartment houses.

For homes being built by the units providing services or by the population under state supervision, the building materials are delivered at retail prices.

CHAPTER IV Sale of Homes to the Population From the State Housing Fund

Article 41. With a view to satisfying the housing needs of citizens with small incomes, persons employed with a work contract who are transferred in the interest of their jobs and other categories of citizens who are entitled to receive homes from the state housing fund, in accordance with the law, a fund of homes intended for these categories of citizens is to be established for rental.

Article 42. After the fund of homes intended for rental has been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 41, the state may sell other homes it has available, primarily those in buildings where apartments exist as personal property, small houses--with one residence or a low number of residences--built of inferior materials or from durable materials but of an advanced usage as well as those with more than one residence, like apartment houses.

Residences under the direct administration of state economic enterprises and organizations intended for persons employed with a work contract and which are for rental are not to be sold.

Residences are sold to the citizens who occupy them as tenants.

Article 43. The sale of homes from the state housing fund is spread out.

The Council of Ministers annually is to approve the list of buildings being put up for sale, at the proposal of the executive committees of the county of Bucharest municipal people's councils.

Standards for setting the sale price for the homes are as established by Council of State decree.

The evaluation of residential buildings intended for sale is made by the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils at the proposal of commissions comprised of specialists, delegates of the financial administration and of the enterprises which administer the state housing fund, citizens of prestige and authority who reside in the neighborhood where the buildings being put up for sale are located.

Lists with the prices set for each home being put up for sale are to be displayed at the headquarters of the people's councils, in the buildings being put up for sale and other spots where they can be checked by the citizens.

Tenants or other citizens may contest the prices established at the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils within 30 days of

from the date they were posted. The executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils are to resolve the appeals and are to post the final prices 30 days from expiration of the term for submitting appeals.

Article 44. Citizens fulfilling the conditions provided in this law for the construction of homes as personal property with state aid may purchase homes from the state housing fund and they are recommended by the workers councils or by other collective leadership organs in the socialist units where they do their work.

Persons employed with a work contract and retirees who buy homes put up for sale are to make a down payment and are to benefit from credits from the state just as in the case where they build a new home with state aid.

Persons employed with a work contract and tenants of homes from the state housing fund located in rural areas and who have their place of work in that particular location may benefit from credits to purchase the home under the same conditions as those in urban areas.

The down payment and the maximum length of time for paying back the credit are set for persons employed with a work contract and for retirees depending on the monthly salary or pension received on the date the contract is closed, in conformity with the provisions of Chapter II.

The other provisions provided in this law for the construction of homes as personal property also apply accordingly to the sale of homes.

CHAPTER V Other Provisions for the Construction and Sale of Homes as Personal Property

Article 45. In the case where homes as personal property are built in buildings with more than one residence, the land is given for common use as long as the building exists, while the tax is to be supported by each owner in proportion to the constructed area of the home.

The annual tax for land given for home construction is 1 leu per square meter.*

Article 46. In the case where the residences or areas for other purposes belong to different owners in one building, they are entitled to ownership or to use, for as long as the common construction exists, of the attached land, the auxiliary areas, supplies and common utilities as well as of all accessory goods which by nature can only be used jointly.

Article 47. In the case of inheritance or transfer of the home, all rights and obligations resulting from the loan contract, construction contract or from the purchase-sale contract are given to the acquiring party.

Under conditions of the law, the right to ownership or use of the land, for as long as the construction exists, is given together with transmittal of the right of ownership of the home.

* In accordance with the provisions of Article II of Law No 5/1980, the annual taxes for lands given for use remain the ones in effect on the date of the law mentioned.

Article 48. The act proving the right to ownership of the home built or purchased under the conditions of this law and the right to use of the land given under the same conditions is the ownership title, which is issued in the form provided in the Appendix.

The ownership title for the home as personal property built or purchased under the conditions of this law is obtained , having the following: authorization for building, a contract for construction or sale, the loan contract and the report for the transfer or for being put into use.

The title for use for as long as the construction exists for the land is obtained on the basis of the assignment decision issued individually or jointly by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils.

The financial administrations or their subordinate units which have been empowered to this end are to register the right to ownership of the home and the right to use of the land given on the basis of the acts provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 and they are to issue the title of ownership or of use.

Article 49. The titles of ownership provided in the preceding article, the sale-purchase contracts for homes from the state housing fund, the decisions to give the lands for use for as long as the construction exists, the loan contract and the mortgages established for the buildings are entered into the registers of building registrations. According to the case, the entry is to be made in the locations with a land book system for the right to usage of the land, the right to ownership of the home, the mortgages established as well as noting of the loan contract.

Entry of the ownership title for homes built or purchased under the conditions of this law is subject to a stamp tax of 150 lei. For entry of other acts on whose basis the ownership title is issued as well as for establishing the mortgages which guarantee the credit given by the state, stamp taxes are not collected.

Homes purchased under the conditions of this law and those built with state aid are exempt from the tax on buildings for 10 days from the date they are obtained.

Article 50. The loan contract, the building contract as well as the sale-purchase contract closed under the conditions of this law have the value of authentic documents and are executory titles.

Article 51. Those who build their home as personal property under state supervision are required to fully complete the construction within the term established through the building authorization.

In case the provisions of the preceding paragraph are not respected, the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils will revoke the decision on the right to usage of the land, which may be given to other persons entitled to it.

In case of revocation of the decision to give the land, the former beneficiary may sell the unfinished construction within the term established by the executive committee or bureau of the people's council to a person who commits himself to continue the construction and to whom the land is given under the conditions of this law.

If the construction has not been sold under the conditions of the preceding paragraph, the owner is to free the land within the term established by the executive committee or bureau of the people's council.

Article 52. The persons provided in Article 5, who obtain a second home through inheritance, donation, as a result of marriage or by other means, are required to transfer one of them within one year from the date it was obtained.

In case the requirement provided in the preceding paragraph is not fulfilled, one of the two homes is to be transferred to ownership by the state, through decision of the executive committee of the county or Bucharest municipal people's councils, upon payment of damages, in accordance with the standards¹ established through Council of State decree. Until issuance of the decision, family members are entitled to select the home they will retain as property.

The provisions of this article also apply to those who, on the date of publication of this law, own more than one home, with the term of one year passing from this date.²

For persons who have not transferred the second home because it is being used by socialist units for purposes other than that of a residence, the term of one year passes from the date of its issuance.

For persons who have as property a second home, whose construction is unfinished, the term of one year passes from the date it was put into use, determined, according to the case, by the executive committees or bureaus of the municipal, city or commune people's councils.

Article 53. Persons who do not have Romanian citizenship but who reside or who wish to establish their residence in the Socialist Republic of Romania may build or purchase personal property from the state housing fund with their own capital and with respect for legal provisions.

CHAPTER VI Provisional and Final Provisions

Article 54. The decisions on whose basis citizens have been given lands to build homes on the basis of Decree No 493/1954 may be revoked if the homes for which they were given those lands were not built.

Article 55. For lands which are state property on which homes have been built as personal property and which have been given without filling out the forms provided by Decree No 493/1954, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils of municipalities, cities and communes are to issue decisions giving them into use for the length of existence of the construction under the conditions of this law, if the provisions of Decree No 144/1958 have been fulfilled.

Article 56. The executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils are required to take measures for the good management and use of the lands within the constructable perimeter of the cities and within the village, regardless of ownership, in conformity with the provisions of the outline and details of systematization.

1. The standards for evaluation were established by Council of State Decree No 467/1979.

2. Law No 4/1973 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 46, 31 March 1973.

All lands free from the administration of ministries and other central organs or of subordinate units are to be entered into the administration of the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils.

The executive committees or bureaus are to take measures that no homes be built without building authorization.

Upon issuance of the building authorization the conditions are to be established which provide for rational use of the land, optimum density of the homes, the alignment and height systems, in conformity with the provisions of the outline and details of systematization.

Article 57. Those doing the construction without the building authorization are to be penalized in accordance with the law, while the construction may be demolished.

Article 58. With a view to rational use of the lands as personal property in the municipalities and cities which, in accordance with the systematization outline, are not needed to carry out projects of general interest, these may be used for the construction of homes as personal property.

Constructions on these lands may be built with many homes, taking into account the form and size of the land, with respect for the outline and details of systematization and the height system.

For this purpose, the owner of the land may establish an association with other citizens to build the particular building, with the land moving to the ownership of the state on the date that the association is established in accordance with the law. Members of the association are to receive the necessary land for joint usage from the state as long as the building exists, with payment of a tax provided by law; the person to whom the land belonged is exempt from paying the tax.

Article 59. Members of cooperative organizations and other economic and social public organizations may benefit from credits from the state to build or purchase homes as personal property under the conditions provided by this law for persons employed with a work contract and retirees.

Credits will be given on the basis of the recommendation of the particular cooperative or public organization.

Article 60. Law No 9/1968 on Development of Home Construction, Sale of Homes From the State Fund to the Population and the Construction of Homes as Personal Property is annulled.

The contracts or other acts concluded on the basis of Decrees No 445/1966 and No 713/1967 as well as of Law No 9/1968 remain valid.

Appendix

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL
OF _____ COUNTY
Financial Administration
OWNERSHIP TITLE
No _____ of _____ 19 _____

In conformity with the provisions of Law No 4/1973 on Development of Home Construction and the Sale of Homes From the State Fund to the Population, _____ residing in _____, Str. _____ No _____ is certified to have:

A. Right to ownership of the residence comprised of _____², in constructable area of _____ square meters, situated in _____ on the basis of the following acts:

Building authorization issued by _____ with No _____ of _____;

Loan contract No _____ of _____ concluded with the _____ unit of the Savings and Loan Bank for the total amount of _____ lei, the repayment of which is guaranteed with the mortgage provided in Article 30 of Law No 4/1973 on Real Property Obtained;

Building Contract closed with _____ No _____ of _____;

Sale-purchase contract closed with _____ recorded under No _____ of _____;

Report for turnover-takeover closed with _____ No _____ of _____.
start of use

B. The right to ownership of the land with the area of _____⁴ square meters
use
in joint possession on the basis of the following acts: _____⁵
Signature, _____

NOTE:

1. The first and last name of the holder or holder of the right to ownership is to be written here, as entered in the identity bulletin.
2. Listing of the house's room indicating their purpose (living room, corridor, hall, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, basement and so forth).
3. According to the case, those lines are to be completed which correspond to the given situation and lines are to be drawn through ones which are not being used.
4. A line is to cancel them out if it is not the case.
5. In the case of persons who have obtained the right to use of the land, the authority who has issued the decision to give it, the number and its date are to be entered.

In the case of those who are owners of the land on which the building has been constructed, the act proving the ownership is to be identified on this line, thusly:

"The inheritance certificate issued by the State Notary of _____ under No _____ of _____." "The sale-purchase act authenticated by _____ under _____
donation
No _____ of _____." "Civil decision of _____ Number _____ of _____

'MINORITY' VIEWS IN THE PARTY DISCUSSED

Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 81 p 15

[Article by Petar Mandić: "A 'Minority' in the Vanguard"]

[Excerpts] The status and right of the minority has long existed as a theoretical and as a practical political issue in the communist movement. Lenin dealt with it quite a bit, and it is relevant even now, most frequently in situations in which the League of Communists is undertaking actions both in the domain of its own democratization and also in the domain of democratization of social relations. But it has not always been these motives that have revived this question as an issue of the moment. There have been several motives for this, and they differ from one another.

One is contained in the desire to create as far as possible in the League of Communists conditions for the party member's exploration on his own as an agent in his own right and as a creative individual so that formalization of internal relations within the League of Communists does not result in a stifling and neglect of his opinion.

Another motive of raising this question as an issue of the moment is opportunistic in nature. It is expressed in the demand for the unlimited right of the minority within the League of Communists, which is actually aimed at doing away with the organizational principles on which the communist vanguard is structured, that is, at negating democratic centralism so as to create conditions for ideological disunity of the League of Communists, which is a precondition for its being squeezed out of political action as an organized and revolutionary agent. This is a motive which had been especially manifested in the Djilasist liquidative concept of "democratization of the LCY," and then at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies in the theories of the neoliberals and pseudodemocrats and of those like the more similar to them at a later date and now, who from ultraleft positions which actually amount to anarcholiberalism are seeking methods of "democratization" of our society through "unlimited democracy" and abandonment of democratic centralism within the LCY.

"Conscious Minority" and "Unconscious Majority"

The view, then, has existed for a long time that the minority ought to be entitled not only to hold to its opinion, which in fact is allowed by the LCY Bylaws, but also to act on the basis of its views, to argue them and to advocate their adoption at the same time that the majority's decisions are being carried out. Various arguments are trumped up in support of this opinion, for example: a minority has always been the vehicle and creator of ideas whose importance to the interests of humanity was not always readily visible; in every party there is a minority that figures as an ideological nucleus that revolutionizes the theoretical thought through its visionary strength, thereby illuminating the path of the revolutionary communist movement. It is thought, then, that the minority should be given room to express itself, "nor should it even be called upon to fight unconditionally for the decisions of the majority, but should only be expected to display loyalty toward them."

The unacceptable reflections concerning the right of the minority originate in an abstract misconstrual of the categories "minority" and "majority," which do not express real relations as they exist in the practice of the League of Communists. It is beyond dispute that in the League of Communists, as in other revolutionary movements and parties, there are people who are gifted with the ability to see farther than the majority, as Lenin put it, to "aspire" out in front and to see the future in their visions. But here we are not talking about an officially constituted minority within the majority, but of its ideological nucleus, which is an integral part of the majority of the movement, of the nucleus which is capable of rallying the masses around the party, of binding them to itself by innumerable threads.

Just as the strength of the League of Communists is manifested in the fact that it makes itself, which is a minority in society, the vanguard of the class and movement through the force of its vision, so also its power is manifested in its ability to make the thought of its revolutionary nucleus, the "minority," the thought of the entire organization, elevating it to the level of the ideology of the movement as a whole. This theoretical and ideological nucleus of the League of Communists is not separate from it, nor is it officially constituted as a separate entity.

For the League of Communists to be the vanguard of the working class, it must constitute a unified organization which will not be divided into a "conscious minority" and "unconscious majority." This means that the ideas of the "minority," if they have not become the consciousness and commitment of the majority, cannot be given equal treatment, their adherents being allowed to fight for them, unless we want to create room for factional activity and conflicts within the League of Communists. After all, regardless of the possible objective optimality of the "minority," its ideas are perceived at a particular moment--as Hegel long ago put it--as "premature truth," or as "untruth." This is the fate of many of the minority's ideas until they are accepted by the majority.

Anarcholiberalistically oriented individuals in the seventies proclaimed "maximum" and "unrestricted" democracy for the minority to be a necessity to the democratic development of the LCY, and they are doing so today--"if," it is put, "we are not

to break down the individual, his thought and ideas, to transform the revolutionary into an obedient civil servant and loyal supporter." These are motives which originate in the ideological springs of petit bourgeois ideology, which does not acknowledge the role of the subjective forces in the development of society and which finds the principal attributes of "democratic" and "open" societies in the "unrestricted freedom" of expression and conflict within the pluralism of different interests and in the free competition of political parties in seizing and exercising political power [original reads "consciousness"—translator's note], in the possibility of the existence of a political opposition and the organization of an opposition in a multiparty system or in several factions and in their unhampered activity. This overlooks the fact that socialist democracy is not and cannot be the same as petit bourgeois democracy, i.e., that it is not, nor can it be, an endless fireworks of ideas and an exercise ground for intellectual exhibition and verbal contests. Authentic socialist democracy is developed most consistently if it really develops in practice there where decisions are made, where ideas come up against reality, where the truth is arrived at on the basis of the facts. The facts have no significance whatsoever for anarcholiberals.

They do not derive the "truth" as social reality and the goals toward which the movement aspires, from the facts, but on the basis of voluntaristic impressions which occur under the influence of a reified consciousness, in which "democracy" itself is a form of alienation of man from his essence, since it creates the appearance that a man is having an effect on social relations, though everything is determined in advance by the character of capitalist production relations.

Who is Calling for "Unrestricted Democracy"

Calling for "unrestricted democracy" is usually a form taken by evasion of responsibility. Where would the party member's discipline and responsibility be manifested if it became normal for him to advocate and agree with one commitment in the meeting of the organization or organ of the League of Communists, while in political practice, in the body of self-management, he could behave "freely ... as a self-manager," regardless of the positions taken by his organization or organ with respect to the issues which are the subject of decisionmaking. Legalization of this kind of right of the minority would, then, constitute an abandonment of democratic centralism as the principle on which the ideological and organizational unity and unity of action of the League of Communists is built.

In the present situation, when the LCY is not exerting an influence on social relations by issuing directives, but through ideological activity of its members within the system, within organs and bodies where decisions are made—if members of the League of Communists were not bound to act in those organs and bodies from the positions of the given line of the League of Communists, then the League of Communists really would find itself in the position of a debating society or some ideological sect which predicts the future, but which does not commit anyone to fight for that future. And to displace democratic centralism from the League of Communists would be the same as displacing the League of Communists from the ideological and political scene of society as its vanguard of revolutionary action.

This is to forget the basic and formative elements of the organization: its voluntary nature and the conscious assumption of discipline. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a voluntary organization of people ideologically committed to the same goals. Everyone who enters the League of Communists has consciously decided to align his own will with the will of the majority in order to create a general will as a synthesis of individual wills. Upon entering into the communist vanguard the individual consciously accepts discipline and responsibility, and this is incompatible with "unrestricted freedom," conceived in the petit bourgeois sense-- "as the right to negate the collective will."

His obligation as a communist to fight for the ideas of the League of Communists is not by its nature an infringement of his right as a citizen, as a self-manager. On the contrary, he possesses all those rights, but something more than that as well. After all, to belong to the communist vanguard, which has the right recognized by society to provide ideological and political guidance of the flows of social development means having a higher degree of freedom. Freedom lies in conscious acceptance of the collective will and responsibility; these two elements do not threaten the party member's identity as an agent in his own right.

The power of democracy does not and cannot lie in the right to oppose decisions of the League of Communists, in the right to dissent at all costs. The strength and unity of the communist vanguard lies in its democratic, conscious discipline and in responsibility which has been accepted. Instead of dissent as a measure of "freedom" and "democracy," democratic centralism in the League of Communists should be developed so that the member of the League of Communists, as a basic originator of policy, will have maximum freedom within the limits of his organization of the League of Communists, but not outside it and in opposition to it.

Within the League of Communists, then, there should be still greater development of relations of trust and freedom of opinion which will make it possible for every member to express himself as a creator, as a thinking individual who will discover truths by argument and documentation and will break down an apparent unity. The sovereignty of the members of the League of Communists to seek and find solutions to specific problems on the platform of their party's ideology and to fight for them in practice by the force of their arguments is the highest degree of their freedom as party members. The freedom of the party member's individual will can go only to the border whose crossing would signify entering into conflict with the collective will of the organization and goes all the way to becoming its negation. After all, his personal will is also part of the collective will.

7043

CSO: 2800

OPERATING PROCEDURE OF THE SFRJ PRESIDENCY

Belgrade SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 6, 30 Jan 81 pp 189-196

[Operating procedure adopted by the SFRJ Presidency in Belgrade on 22 January 1981 and signed by its chairman Cvijetin Mijatovic]

[Text] 1. Introductory Provision

Article 1

This operating procedure sets forth the rules governing the proceedings and organization of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereafter referred to as the "Presidency") and of its working bodies, its relations and cooperation with other bodies, agencies and organizations, procedure for adoption of the Presidency's official acts, the manner in which the chairman, vice chairman and members of the Presidency shall exercise their rights and discharge their duties, the principles governing organization of the staff services of the Presidency, and other matters related to the organization and operation of the Presidency.

II. Basic Provisions

Article 2

The Presidency shall conduct its work and examine matters within its competency on the principles of being in permanent session, and it shall hold meetings as necessary.

Article 3

The chairman of the Presidency shall call meetings of the Presidency, shall preside over meetings of the Presidency, shall adjust the work of the Presidency to the work of other federal bodies, agencies and organizations, shall see to enforcement of the provisions of the Operating Procedure and the official acts and resolves of the Presidency and to implementation of the principles of public scrutiny of the proceedings of the Presidency and of its working bodies, and shall perform other tasks as set forth in the SFRJ Constitution and this operating procedure.

Should the chairman of the Presidency be absent or incapacitated, the vice chairman of the Presidency shall call meetings, preside over them and perform the other tasks enumerated in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 4

The Presidency shall operate on the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The chairman, vice chairman and members of the Presidency, in conformity with the SFRY Constitution, shall be equal in exercising the rights and discharging the duties of the Presidency.

The chairman of the Presidency shall represent the Presidency within the country and in foreign relations.

The Presidency may designate the vice chairman and a member of the Presidency to represent it within the country and in foreign relations, vesting in him the rights and powers referred to in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 5

The Presidency shall work on the basis of reconciling the views of its members, and shall decide on matters within its competency in the manner and according to the procedure prescribed by this operating procedure.

Article 6

In exercising the rights and discharging the duties set forth in the SFRY Constitution the Presidency shall issue ukases, orders, directives, guidelines, and resolves, shall adopt proposals, shall take policy positions and shall propose measures.

Article 7

The Presidency shall adopt programs of its own work in order to carry out the tasks and functions within its competency.

In the preparation and adoption of work programs the Presidency shall collaborate with the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces.

Article 8

As a rule the public shall be informed about the work of the Presidency and of its working bodies through the issuing of press releases on their meetings, and by the publication of orders, resolves and other official acts issued by the Presidency, etc.

The Presidency may decide as necessary to inform the public about its work in some other manner.

The chairman of the Presidency or chairman of a relevant working body shall see to informing the public about the work of the Presidency or of its working bodies, respectively.

An information bulletin specifically on the work of the Presidency shall be published in order to inform bodies, agencies and organizations within the Federation and in the republics and autonomous provinces about the work of the Presidency and its working bodies.

Article 9

Equal use of the languages and scripts of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia shall be ensured in the work of the Presidency, in conformity with the SFRY Constitution and law.

III. Exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Presidency

Article 10

The Presidency shall exercise its power and discharge its responsibility in carrying out the policy of equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and in reconciling the joint interests of the republics and autonomous provinces by keeping abreast of developments and situations in these areas and by taking up such developments and situations in its meetings (in which representatives of the republics and autonomous provinces shall participate), by taking policy positions and by proposing appropriate measures to the competent bodies and agencies for the sake of consistent enforcement of those constitutional principles.

The Presidency, in agreement with the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, shall act in the same manner as described in Paragraph 1 of this article in keeping abreast of matters and examining matters in domains in which federal laws and other federal regulations are enacted with the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces or of the competent republic and provincial bodies and agencies, respectively.

Before a proposal is adopted for passage of a law or other enactment as a temporary measure the Presidency, joining with the chairmen of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, shall examine the matter in dispute and shall thereafter decide whether to propose the temporary measure or to continue the procedure of reconciling the views of the republics and autonomous provinces concerning the matter in dispute.

Article 11

The Presidency shall exercise its rights and discharge its duties in the domain of national defense in collaboration with the competent federal bodies and agencies

and those of the respective republics and provinces, relying in this on the positions and opinions of the National Defense Council as its advisory body and on the positions and proposals of the Commission for Matters Related to the Direction and Command of SFRY Armed Forces.

In carrying out nationwide defense the Presidency shall set forth guidelines governing the undertaking of preparations and the mobilization of the country's resources and manpower for defense and governing reconciliation of the plans and measures of sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities, shall follow up their enforcement and shall direct and command the SFRY Armed Forces.

The Presidency may delegate certain functions in the direction and command of SFRY Armed Forces to the federal secretary for national defense. The federal secretary for national defense shall be accountable to the Presidency for the functions delegated to him.

The rights and powers of the Presidency in direction and command of the SFRY Armed Forces shall be regulated in a specific act of the Presidency.

Article 12

The Presidency shall examine the situation in the domain of foreign policy and shall take positions and initiative for the undertaking of measures and coordination of the activities of the competent bodies and agencies in this domain: in collaboration with the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other bodies, agencies and organizations whose sphere of activity embraces matters in this domain.

In examining the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the Presidency may rely on the positions and opinions of the relevant federal social council as well as on initiatives taken for the examination of these matters by competent federal, republic or provincial bodies and agencies and sociopolitical and other organizations.

Article 13

In the domain of the order established by the SFRY Council (state security) the Presidency shall exercise its rights and discharge its duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution by examining these matters in its meetings on the basis of initiative taken by the competent bodies and agencies, above all the relevant council, and by other federal bodies, agencies and services at the federal level which perform functions in the domain of state security.

The Presidency shall examine matters as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and shall take positions which have a bearing on guidance and coordination in policy and security of the work of agencies performing state security functions, in which representatives of the competent bodies, agencies and organizations shall participate.

Article 14

The Presidency shall take positions on the conduct of policy in enforcement of federal laws and other general acts and may require the Federal Executive Council to take steps to implement that policy and to enforce regulations by examining these matters in its meetings, on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Federal Executive Council.

In order to examine the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the Presidency may call a meeting of the Federal Executive Council and may place particular matters on the agenda of that meeting.

Article 15

The Presidency's relations with the SFNY Assembly and with the Federal Executive Council shall be based on the principles set forth by the SFNY Constitution concerning the Presidency's rights and duties toward those bodies.

In exercising its rights and discharging its duties the Presidency has the right to propose to the SFNY Assembly that it set forth domestic and foreign policy, that it debate particular matters, and that it enact laws, orders and other general acts, and it shall also have the right and duty to inform the SFNY Assembly about the condition and problems of domestic and foreign policy.

Representatives of the SFNY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council shall participate in the Presidency's examination of the matters and adoption of the proposals referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 16

If the Presidency has adopted a proposal for statement of domestic or foreign policy or a proposal for adoption of a law or other general act, or a proposal for postponement of adoption of a law or other general act, the chairman of the Presidency shall refer that proposal to the president of the SFNY Assembly.

Upon receiving from the president of the SFNY Assembly a report on the positions and decisions of the SFNY Assembly on the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the chairman of the Presidency shall so inform the Presidency at its next meeting.

The procedure set forth in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall also be followed should the Presidency decide to inform the SFNY Assembly about the conditions and problems of domestic and foreign policy.

Article 17

If the competent chamber of the SFNY Assembly does not accept the proposal of the Presidency for statement of domestic or foreign policy or its proposal for enactment of a law, other regulation or general act whose enactment the Presidency deems necessary, or if it does not accept a proposal of the Presidency to postpone

enactment of a law or other general act, the procedure set forth in Article 319 of the SFRY Constitution shall be followed.

Article 18

Should the SFRY Assembly call upon the Presidency to expound its positions on particular matters within its competency which have a bearing on the work of the SFRY Assembly, the chairman of the Assembly shall include that matter in the agenda proposed for the next meeting of the Presidency.

The chairman of the Presidency shall summon the president of the SFRY Assembly and the chairman of the Federal Executive Council to a meeting of the Presidency in which a matter raised by the SFRY Assembly is to be taken up.

The chairman of the Presidency shall inform the president of the SFRY Assembly about positions concerning a matter on which the SFRY Assembly has called upon the Presidency to state its position.

The Presidency may resolve to familiarize the SFRY Assembly with its position directly, through its representative in the session of the competent chamber or joint session of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 19

If the Presidency has taken a position on conduct of policy and enforcement of a law or other general act of the SFRY Assembly or has resolved to address to the Federal Executive Council a demand that measures be taken to conduct policy and enforce laws and other general acts of the SFRY Assembly, the chairman of the Presidency shall send that demand or position of the Presidency to the chairman of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 20

If the Presidency stays execution of an enactment of the Federal Executive Council which has general political significance, the chairman of the Presidency shall so inform the president of the SFRY Assembly and the chairman of the Federal Executive Council.

Enactments of general political significance are above all enactments regulating matters in the domain of achieving the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and alignment of the joint interests of the republics and autonomous provinces which are adopted on the basis of the consensus of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces; enactments which alter the position and status of working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities, enactments which could cause certain disruptions in economic and social processes, and then enactments in the domain of international relations, national defense and protection of the constitutional order (state security).

When the Presidency stays execution of the enactments referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the chairman of the Presidency shall at the same time inform the president of the SFRY Assembly as to who shall be the representative of the Presidency in a session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly when the enactment of the Federal Executive Council whose execution has been stayed is taken up.

Should the Presidency take the position of putting a question of confidence in the Federal Executive Council before the SFRY Assembly, the chairman of the Presidency shall so inform the chairman of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 21

In performing its tasks and functions the Presidency shall collaborate with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces and with other bodies, agencies and organizations in the republics and autonomous provinces.

The Presidency shall specifically collaborate with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces in the exchange of documentary, informative and other materials; in the exchange of opinions and views on matters in the competency of the Presidency; through cooperation between the working bodies of the Presidency with the corresponding bodies of the presidencies in the republics and autonomous provinces, and through other forms of mutual cooperation as set forth in this operating procedure.

The Presidency shall also carry on cooperation with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces by summoning their chairmen to meetings of the Presidency when the agenda includes matters in which the republics and autonomous provinces have a direct interest.

Article 22

In performance of its tasks and functions the Presidency shall collaborate with the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia and the Youth Alliance of Yugoslavia and shall take their initiatives, proposals and opinions under consideration.

The Presidency shall also collaborate with other public and self-managed organizations.

The Presidency shall carry on cooperation with sociopolitical and self-managed organizations on matters within its competency in the following specific ways: by summoning representatives of these organizations to present their opinions and views in meetings of the Presidency, the councils and the other working bodies of the Presidency; through exchange of informative and documentary materials; by calling upon those organizations to submit their opinions and proposals on particular matters under consideration by the Presidency; through joint organizations of particular forms for consultation of the broader public on matters which the Presidency is deliberating, and through other forms of cooperation as set forth in this operating procedure.

Article 23

In case of exceptional or other unforeseen situations the Presidency shall exercise its rights and discharge its duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution in meetings to which it summons the president of the SFRY Assembly, the chairman of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretaries for foreign affairs, for national defense and for internal affairs.

In such meetings the Presidency shall evaluate the situation that has come about and shall take appropriate decisions or adopt positions, concerning which the competent bodies, agencies and organizations shall be informed.

IV. Meetings of the Presidency

1. Preparing and Calling Meetings

Article 24

The chairman of the Presidency shall see to the organization, preparation and calling of the meeting of the Presidency.

Article 25

The chairman shall call a meeting of the Presidency on his own initiative or at the request of one or more members of the Presidency.

The chairman shall also call a meeting of the Presidency when this is proposed by the president of the SFRY Assembly or the chairman of the Federal Executive Council or a council or commission of the Presidency.

A proposal for calling a meeting of the Presidency may also be submitted by the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, or a federal social council.

If the chairman of the Presidency does not accept the proposal to call the meeting, he shall so inform the Presidency.

Article 26

The summons to the meeting of the Presidency, along with the proposed agenda, must be delivered in good time to the members of the Presidency.

As a rule relevant material on the matters proposed for the meeting's agenda shall be delivered to the members of the Presidency along with the summons to the meeting.

Article 27

The chairman of the Presidency shall submit the agenda proposed for the meeting of the Presidency.

The chairman of the Presidency shall include in the proposed agenda matters which have been proposed by individual members of the Presidency, by the president of the SFKY Assembly or the chairman of the Federal Executive Council or by a council or commission of the Presidency.

Article 28

If the chairman of the Presidency does not include in the proposed agenda a particular matter which has been proposed by any of the proponents enumerated in Article 25, Paragraph 3, of this operating procedure or which any of the proponents referred to in that article has submitted after the meeting was called, he shall present the reasons why he did not do so in the meeting of the Presidency.

Article 29

The chairman of the Presidency and every member of the Presidency may propose in a meeting of the Presidency that a particular matter be entered on the meeting's agenda. In this case it is necessary to justify the urgency of including this proposal on the agenda.

Article 30

The agenda of the meeting of the Presidency shall be adopted by the Presidency.

2. Action in Meetings

Article 31

The Presidency shall decide matters within its competence in meetings.

The decisions of the Presidency are valid in a meeting which is attended by a majority of the members of the Presidency unless this operating procedure provides otherwise for decisionmaking on particular matters.

Article 32

As an exception to the provision of Article 31, Paragraph 1, of this operating procedure the Presidency may in urgent cases decide on matters within its competency even without holding a separate meeting.

In the cases referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the chairman or vice chairman of the Presidency shall consult in the most suitable way with all members of the Presidency and shall on that basis ascertain the position or opinion of the Presidency on the particular matter.

A record shall be kept on the decision, positions and opinions of the Presidency adopted in the manner prescribed in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, and that record shall be submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the Presidency.

Article 33

The meeting of the Presidency shall be chaired by the chairman of the Presidency or vice chairman of the Presidency in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure.

Should the vice chairman be absent or incapacitated, the meeting shall be chaired by the member of the Presidency designated by the Presidency.

Article 34

The president of the SPRY Assembly, the chairman of the Federal Executive Council, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, the federal secretary for national defense and the federal secretary for internal affairs may participate in the proceedings of the Presidency when summoned, but shall not have the right to vote.

The chairmen or representatives of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces and representatives of sociopolitical organizations as enumerated in Article 33, Paragraph 3, of this operating procedure may also participate in the proceedings of the Presidency when summoned, but they shall not have the right to vote.

Article 35

After the chairman of the Presidency opens the meeting, the first order of business shall be to adopt the minutes from the last meeting.

The justifiability of objections to the minutes made by members of the Presidency shall be ruled on by the Presidency, and objections adopted shall be entered in the minutes.

Article 36

After adoption of the minutes and adoption of the agenda the Presidency shall pass on to consideration of the individual items in the order established in the agenda as adopted.

Consideration of . . . matter shall be based either on the introductory presentation of the proponent or a written proposal.

After conclusion of consideration of the particular matter, depending on the nature of the matter under consideration, the Presidency shall establish the text of the order, proposal or resolve on that matter.

Article 37

If a matter which has been examined in a meeting of the Presidency does not require the issuing of an order or adoption of a proposal or resolve, the next item on the agenda shall be taken up.

Article 38

Minutes shall be kept on proceedings in the meeting of the Presidency.

The minutes shall contain the agenda of the meeting of the Presidency, the names of members present and absent members of the Presidency and the names of persons attending the meeting on invitation, the motions made in the meeting, and the decisions and resolutions adopted on individual matters.

The results of votes on matters on which the Presidency has taken a decision shall also be entered in the minutes.

A member of the Presidency who has reserved his opinion in a particular matter during the meeting may request that his view be entered in the minutes.

The minutes shall be signed by the person chairing the meeting and by the secretary general of the Presidency.

Article 39

A transcript shall be kept of the proceedings in the meeting of the Presidency and shall be an integral part of the minutes.

Every member of the Presidency has the right to examine his remarks and to make editorial corrections in them.

Article 40

Excerpts from minutes which have been adopted shall be sent to particular bodies, agencies and organizations if this is necessary in order to familiarize them with the proceedings and decisions of the Presidency.

Article 41

The secretary general of the Presidency shall see to the taking and safekeeping of the minutes and to the safekeeping of the transcript and tape recordings.

3. Decisionmaking Procedure

Article 42

The Presidency shall decide on matters within its competency in the manner set forth in this operating procedure.

Article 43

If it is ascertained during consideration in a meeting of the Presidency of a particular matter on which a specific official act is to be adopted that the views of the members of the Presidency have not been reconciled on this matter, the Presidency may postpone the taking of a decision on this matter to one of the upcoming meetings of the Presidency.

Article 44

The Presidency shall decide on matters within its competency by a majority vote of all the members of the Presidency unless this operating procedure prescribes a specific majority for decisions on certain matters.

Article 45

Decisions of the Presidency on the following shall require a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Presidency:

- 1) on the granting of consent to passage of a law or regulation on temporary measures;
- 2) on approval of a proposal that sources of funds be established or credit or other obligations assumed to furnish those funds in order to meet needs of national defense and state security which have come about as a result of exceptional circumstances;
- 3) on adoption of a proposal to undertake amendment of the SFRY Constitution;
- 4) on adoption of a proposal to postpone passage of a law or other general act of the SFRY Assembly;
- 5) on staying execution of enactments of the Federal Executive Council which has general political significance before they have been promulgated;
- 6) on nomination of a candidate for chairman of the Federal Executive Council;
- 7) on adoption of the operating procedure governing the proceedings of the Presidency.

Article 46

The members of the Presidency shall vote on individual matters in a meeting of the Presidency by declaring "in favor" or "against" or by abstaining from voting.

Article 47

Voting in a meeting of the Presidency shall be open. The results of the vote shall be ascertained by the person chairing the meeting.

V. Official Acts of the Presidency

Article 48

In exercise of its rights and discharge of its duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution the Presidency shall adopt ukases, orders, directives, guidelines and resolves, and shall approve proposals.

Article 49

The Presidency shall adopt a ukase when it is promulgating federal laws, when appointing and recalling ambassadors and emissaries of the SFRY, when it is awarding decorations of the SFRY and when it is appointing, promoting and dismissing generals and admirals and other military officers as designated by federal law.

The ukases of the Presidency shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ or VOJNI SLUZBENI LIST (OFFICIAL MILITARY GAZETTE).

Article 50

The Presidency shall adopt orders when deciding on the following: promulgation of enforcement of regulations on temporary measures; the granting of clemency; stay of execution of enactments of the Federal Executive Council of general political importance, and on other cases as envisaged by the SFRY Constitution or this operating procedure.

The Presidency shall also adopt orders concerning establishment of working bodies and organization of the staff services of the Presidency and the appointment and dismissal of officials of those bodies and staff services.

The orders of the Presidency referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ unless the Presidency determines otherwise.

The Presidency may also decide to publish certain orders referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

Article 51

The Presidency shall issue directives on matters concerning the direction and command of the SFRY Armed Forces and on other matters in the domain of national defense when federal law so provides.

The directives of the Presidency shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ and/or VOJNI SLUZBENI LIST, unless the Presidency determines otherwise.

Article 52

The Presidency shall issue guidelines and resolves on all other matters within its competency on which it does not issue orders.

The Presidency shall also adopt resolves in cases when it is examining matters within its own jurisdiction and within the jurisdiction of its working bodies and the staff services of the Presidency.

Guidelines and resolves of the Presidency shall be published in the information bulletin on the proceedings of the Presidency unless the Presidency determines otherwise.

Article 53

Officials acts of the Presidency shall be signed by the chairman of the Presidency, and should he be absent or incapacitated--by the vice chairman of the Presidency.

The seal of the Presidency shall be placed on the official acts of the Presidency.

The seal of the Presidency shall contain the crest of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the following words inscribed around it in all the languages and scripts of the nationalities of Yugoslavia: "Predsjedništvo Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije--Beograd" [Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--Belgrade].

Originals of the official acts of the Presidency shall be kept by the secretary general of the Presidency.

VI. Working Bodies of the Presidency

1. Council

Article 54

The Presidency may establish councils of the Presidency for specific areas in order to exercise the rights and discharge the duties of the Presidency as set forth in the SFRY Constitution.

The councils of the Presidency shall monitor and examine matters in the area for which they have been established, shall take initiative toward examination of particular matters and shall submit opinions and proposals concerning such matters to the Presidency.

The councils shall be accountable to the Presidency for their work.

Article 55

The Presidency shall have a Council for National Defense.

The makeup, organization and sphere of activity of the Council for National Defense shall be set forth in federal law.

The Presidency may if necessary establish other councils as well.

Article 56

The Presidency shall participate through its own members which it designates in the proceedings of federal social councils, in accordance with law and operating procedures governing the work of federal social councils.

2. Commissions

Article 57

The Presidency shall establish commissions as its working bodies to take up particular matters within its competency and to submit opinions and prepare proposals concerning those matters.

The commissions shall be accountable for their work to the Presidency.

Article 58

The Presidency shall have the following commissions: Commission for Matters Related to Direction and Command of the SFRY Armed Forces, Commission for Organizational Matters, Commission for Petitions and Grievances, Commission for Decorations and Commission for Pardons.

The Presidency may if necessary establish other commissions as well.

The order establishing a commission shall state its makeup, sphere of activity and powers.

Article 59

The Commission for Matters Related to Direction and Command of the SFRY Armed Forces shall take up particular matters in the domain of the direction and command of the SFRY Armed Forces within the competency of the Presidency and shall prepare proposals and submit opinions to the Presidency on such matters and perform other tasks assigned it by the Presidency.

Article 60

The Commission for Organizational Matters shall perform functions pertaining to the organization and functioning of the Presidency, its working bodies and the staff services of the Presidency; shall propose the election or appointment of officials nominated or appointed by the Presidency and shall appoint supervisory personnel in the staff services of the Presidency; in conformity with regulations and social compacts shall set the personal incomes of members of the Presidency, members of the Council of the Federation and officials and supervisory personnel of the Presidency and the Council of the Federation and shall also set forth other rights on the basis of employment and related to employment and shall handle other personnel matters in the competency of the Presidency; shall approve the proposed budget of funds for operation of the Presidency and shall perform other tasks assigned it by the Presidency.

In performing the tasks within its sphere of activity the commission shall collaborate with the relevant bodies of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council.

Article 61

The Commission for Petitions and Grievances shall monitor and analyze development pointed up by individuals, organizations of associated labor and other organizations in petitions and grievances addressed to the Presidency and inform the Presidency on such matters, shall propose measures to resolve questions raised by petitions and grievances and shall propose measures to correct irregularities detected in the work of the competent bodies and agencies.

Article 62

The Commission for Decorations, in accordance with the Law on Decorations, shall examine and prepare proposals for decorations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and shall submit them to the Presidency.

The Presidency may empower the Commission for Decorations to examine and adopt proposals for awarding particular decorations on behalf of the Presidency.

Article 63

The Commission for Pardons shall examine and prepare proposals for pardons within the competency of the Presidency for crimes envisaged by federal law.

Article 64

A commission shall have a chairman and a specified number of members.

Members of commissions shall be elected from among the members of the Presidency, from among officeholders at the federal level and in the republics and autonomous provinces, and from among scientists, scholars, specialists and other public figures.

Aside from the elected members, each commission except the Commission for Matters Related to Direction and Command of the SFRY Armed Forces and the Commission for Organizational Matters shall have one member delegated by each republic and each autonomous province.

The Presidency shall elect the chairman of the commission from among the members of the Presidency.

Article 65

Commissions shall adopt operating procedures governing their work.

The commission's operating procedure shall be subject to consent of the Presidency.

3. Ad Hoc Working Bodies

Article 66

The Presidency may establish a commission or working group as a working body with a specified task in order to study a particular matter and to prepare relevant material.

The Presidency may also establish a joint commission in agreement with the SFRY Assembly or Federal Executive Council in order to reconcile views and opinions on particular matters.

Article 67

The Presidency shall establish an ad hoc working body in a resolve which states the makeup and task of that body.

Aside from members of the Presidency, members of ad hoc working bodies may also be members of some working body of the Presidency, members of the Council of the Federation and representatives of sociopolitical and self-managed organizations, as well as scholars, scientists, specialists and other public figures.

Article 68

With respect to the procedure of ad hoc working bodies, the relevant provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to the operation of commissions of the Presidency shall be suitably applied unless the resolve establishing them states otherwise.

An ad hoc working body shall terminate its work when it has performed the tasks for which it was established.

VII. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Presidency

Article 69

The Presidency shall elect a chairman and vice chairman of the Presidency from among its own members.

The chairman and vice chairman of the Presidency shall exercise their rights and discharge their duties in accordance with the provisions of the SFRY Constitution and this operating procedure.

Article 70

The office of chairman of the Presidency shall be held for 1-year periods by the members of the Presidency according to the following order of the republics and autonomous provinces in which they have been elected: Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Socialist Republic of Serbia, Socialist Republic of Croatia, Socialist Republic of

Montenegro, Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it being further provided that the member of the Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina be chosen chairman of the Presidency for the term commencing on 15 May 1980.

The vice chairman of the Presidency shall be chosen on the basis of the same order of the republics and autonomous provinces, it being further provided that the member of the Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia shall be chosen vice chairman of the Presidency for the term commencing on 15 May 1980.

Article 71

The chairman or vice chairman of the Presidency shall take office on the day when the term of the member of the Presidency who is the incumbent in that position expires.

The Presidency shall promulgate election of the chairman and vice chairman of the Presidency and shall publish it in SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ.

VIII. Rights and Duties of Members of the Presidency

Article 72

The members of the Presidency shall have the right and duty to attend meetings of the Presidency and meetings of the working bodies of the Presidency of which they are members and to participate in their proceedings and decisionmaking.

Members of the Presidency have the right to participate in the proceedings of working bodies of the Presidency even when they are not members of those bodies.

Article 73

Members of the Presidency shall inform themselves constantly and regularly concerning the situation in the country, and in particular on matters of international relations and relations among the republics and autonomous provinces, on matters of domestic and foreign policy, national defense and state security, and also on the situation and developments in the domain of the economy and social-service activities, on the conduct of policy set forth by the SFRY Assembly and on enforcement of federal laws and other general acts of the SFRY Assembly and regulations of the Federal Executive Council, on the work of the Federal Executive Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and they shall have the right to request reports and clarifications on other matters as well when familiarity with them is necessary to perform their functions as members of the Presidency.

Reports and information and documentation to meet the needs of the members of the Presidency shall be furnished by the staff services of the Presidency directly or through the appropriate federal bodies, agencies and organizations.

Article 74

Members of the Presidency shall have the right to take the initiative for consideration of particular matters in a meeting of the Presidency and to propose that particular matters be included in the agenda of a meeting of the Presidency.

Article 75

Members of the Presidency shall acquire the rights of immunity from the date of their election in the assembly of the republic or autonomous province and shall enjoy them until expiration of the term or until dismissal by the assembly which elected them.

Article 76

Members of the Presidency shall exercise the right to compensation for personal income and other rights on the basis of employment and related to employment in accordance with regulations and social compacts in effect which apply to federal bodies, agencies and organizations.

Article 77

The credentials of the member of the Presidency shall be issued to members of the Presidency.

Aside from data on the identity of the member of the Presidency, the credentials shall also contain a brief abstract concerning the immunity and other rights of the member of the Presidency which the member of the Presidency can exercise on the basis of the credentials.

Credentials shall be issued to members of the Presidency by the chairman of the Presidency. The secretary general of the Presidency shall see to the issuance of credentials and to the keeping of records on credentials which have been issued.

IX. Staff Services of the Presidency

Article 78

The staff services of the Presidency shall perform technical and other tasks to meet the needs of the Presidency and its working bodies.

Article 79

The organization, tasks and mutual relations of the staff services of the Presidency, as well as the manner of appointment or hiring and dismissal of supervisors of staff services and their responsibility shall be set forth in a specific order of the Presidency.

Special staff services of the Presidency may also be established in an order of the Presidency, which shall state the tasks, functions and powers of such staff services and of their supervisors.

Article 80

The secretary general of the Presidency shall direct the staff services of the Presidency.

The secretary general shall aid the chairman of the Presidency in preparing meetings of the Presidency, shall organize and coordinate the work of the staff services of the Presidency in performing tasks and functions to meet the needs of the Presidency and its working bodies, and shall see that they function in a unified way.

With respect to employment relations and self-management in the staff services of the Presidency, the secretary general shall have the rights and duties of an official who heads a federal administrative agency.

Article 81

The secretary general shall have a deputy.

The deputy secretary general shall replace the secretary general should he be absent or incapacitated and shall perform other tasks assigned him by the secretary general.

Article 82

The secretary general, the deputy secretary general and supervisory personnel in staff services of the Presidency shall be accountable for their work and for performance of the tasks and functions assigned them exclusively to the Presidency or to the secretary general, and in the performance of their tasks and functions they may not follow guidelines and orders of bodies and agencies and officials of other sociopolitical communities.

Article 83

Upon taking office or assuming their position officials and supervisory personnel shall take a solemn oath whose text shall be adopted by the Commission for Organizational Matters.

Officials and supervisory personnel shall take the solemn oath before the chairman of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or a member of the Presidency so designated.

Article 84

The secretary general of the Presidency shall be the controller in carrying out the budget of the Presidency.

Regulations which apply to federal administrative agencies shall be appropriately applied to the material and financial transactions of the Presidency.

X. Final Provisions

Article 85

The Operating Procedure of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 12, 1975; 33, 1977; 8, 1980; and 26, 1980) shall cease to be valid on the day when this operating procedure takes effect.

Article 86

This operating procedure shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

7045

CSO: 2800

CAUSES OF IDLENESS, ABSENTEEISM EXAMINED

Disincentives for Work

Belgrade NEDeljNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1567 11 Jan 81 pp 26-27

[Article by Drago Ivanovic]

[Text] There is a lot of talk about goldbricks, but little is known about how much the moral and material motivation are undermined by some permanent social circumstances and measures employed by individual officials.

The story about loafing on the job and goldbricks is slowly becoming a regular feature on the agenda of our meetings as one of the more permanent themes of today. The facts being thrown at us from all directions unavoidably cause concern because of the visible decrease in the productive power of the society. Last year, they say, absenteeism was so great that nearly 70 million work days were lost. During several months of the current year the number of sick leave days was one-third higher than during the same period last year. Employees are absent from their jobs just about any time they want to--some of them to plant their fields, others to complete some little private job in town. And if we round it all off with the fairly wide-spread lack of discipline on the job, then we get a pretty gloomy picture of our customs and missed opportunities.

Meetings Diminish Working Hours

Lately the loudest in the effort to restore the damaged work discipline are those who propose quick action and stricter legal punishment against goldbricks. It is true that we should act more strictly, but before we decide how strict and against whom, we should of course determine why our people are working at half speed.

It is interesting, however, that few among us give deeper, more serious attention to this question. We are going to attempt to address this question in a systematic, logical way. Let us start with the simplest. Why do people leave their jobs so often during working hours? To begin with, various services in cities, starting with administrative services and including medical services, function in such a way that they work only during regular working hours. In Belgrade, for example, about 22,000 employees leave their work during working hours every week. Some establishments discovered the cause and employed a special individual who does

nothing but take care of private matters for the other employees, such as obtaining various certificates or drivers' licenses. Absenteeism stopped almost completely and the gain by far exceeded the cost of employing one new person.

Secondly, several collectives in Maribor introduced so-called flexible work hours which emphasize the number of hours one spends at work, not the time when an employee arrives or leaves work. Those who cite these examples do not claim that there are not still gold-bricks. They only want to underline their conviction that imaginative treatment is much more effective in preventing the foolish loss of work hours than superimposed rules to control workers.

It is nothing new that in our country people in reality work only 5 to 5.5 hours, rather than a full day. Where do we lose the remaining 2 to 3 hours, per day? Besides the obvious clumsiness in labor management, we should realize at last that the excessive number of meetings also cuts into the effectiveness of the work effort. Belgrade's "May 21" concern decided some time ago that all meetings and assemblies of workers, administrative officials and sociopolitical organizations would no longer be held during working hours. Their calculation is very clear: the workers' council contains 350 workers and when managers who are expected to attend the meeting are added, the result is that 500 persons are temporarily out of the production effort.

Attack on the Moral Motivation for Work

"Piiva" concern in Zagreb took even more energetic measures against all of those who are sabotaging its working hours. The concern advised all city officials and organizations in the community that its employees will not be attending meetings which are held during working hours.

These warnings indicate that in our country a double standard is acceptable when we talk about what is being done and how. It is somehow natural for us to expect conscientiousness in spending every single dinar of the labor organizations, while other people outside production sector of the economy can afford to permit themselves the comfort of calling delegates to meet according to a schedule that suits only themselves.

Naturally, such acts within work collectives provoke unavoidable comments. Such comments represent a new kind of tax on the economy as well as an attack on the moral motivation for work. Such comments also justify questioning work discipline in a completely different way: why talk only about the diligence of workers and not about the attitude of state and social officials towards work? In simple terms, this question presents a crude dilemma: why should I be conscientious about my work, when those bleeding hearts who gladly accept the role of societal conscience are acting completely differently?

What Is Required, What Is Rewarded

There are plenty of employees in various plants whose work is almost nothing else but stamping the health books. Perhaps such an observation is somewhat frivolous, but its figurative sense is completely clear. If someone pursues superfluous and

meaningless work and is receiving a significant remuneration for doing it, then real work becomes less than meaningful.

Some facts obtained so far this year confirm that this situation on the "labor front" is being further accentuated rather than mediated. We know, for example, that the living standard of employed persons suffered a serious decline in 1980 after several years of growth. Some say by seven, others by even ten percent. Regardless of which figure is correct, one thing is certain: those involved in direct production have suffered great loss. Certainly one third of all employed who live a borderline existence suffered even more.

On the other hand, the white collar workers are doing much better. This is confirmed by facts published several times during the year which show, for example, that in Serbia the employees of sociopolitical organizations are in first place with respect to income. In second place are the members of professional organizations, such as economists and architects, who once held first place, but now have been pushed back.

This is why all of those beginning their careers, or those looking for new jobs flock to administration. National statistics for the first 9 months of this year show the following: while the number of employed in the economic sector rose by 3.5%, employment in the social sphere rose by 4%, in socio-political organizations by 5%, in banks and other financial institutions by 7%, in organizations of the united labor by 8%, and in work associations of various socio-political organizations by more than 13%. Another statistic is that 163 banks employ 64,000 persons, which means on the average about 400 employees per bank.

The worst thing about this is that people begin to develop such an attitude toward life at an early age. Recently, a well-known administrator said that in our schools of today about 80% of the students are studying non-productive occupations and only 20% productive occupations. Are we a society of work, he asked, or only a society of administration?

If we add the consequences of pay leveling and unimaginative compensation to all of this, it is no wonder that even the most active sector of the labor force is becoming more and more indifferent toward work.

Does It Pay to Work

Of course, it is not possible to explain everything by the antagonism of employees and workers without taking a look at what the actual economic policy is doing or not doing for the work ethic. For example, it is easier for a work organization to get permission from authorities to charge higher prices for their product, and in this way earn a larger profit, than to convince its employees that they should work harder. Such an atmosphere of conformism is our reality, to the extent that one of the delegates in parliament posed the question: does it really pay to work?

Clearly, the reasons for waiting for higher prices are valid. Production costs have grown so high that production itself has come into a no-win situation. But the problem is that many people are used to seeing higher prices as the only

economic and social remedy for the difficulties. Such an inflationary attitude is a poor teacher. In other words, inclinations have been developed and reinforced which encourage resourcefulness rather than work.

In this way we have arrived at a bit of a paradox. All of us know very well how many people stay away from their jobs, but we know very little about the numbers of those citing higher prices as an excuse, those reluctant to participate in this game, those who are victims, those who are accomplices, and those who are innocent in this rat race for the unearned gain. It is as if the moral divide between those who earn by hard work and those who skillfully manipulate reports has been somehow obfuscated. Do we know how much all this has become our customary work style?

We could examine our tax policies in the same way. Various taxes, levies and other [state] revenue have become so numerous that united work virtually wobbles financially under their weight. The moral side of this question could also be posed in this way: what is socially more valuable in our country, budgetary planning of the common good, or real, direct and productive work relative to that common good?

The Illusion of the Omnipotence of Law

Finally, in the light of all that has been said, what can we say about the proposal to legally regulate faster legal procedures and more severe penalties for the goldbricks? We do not need to convince anyone that goldbricking should be fought with all means, but before we resort to legal measures, we must answer at least two questions.

First, who can guarantee that aside from goldbricks, such stricter measures would not affect innocent persons even more? Just look at the contemporary experience of labor courts and the controversial debates conducted publically concerning some of the courts' decisions. Many organizations, whose attempts to fire workers have been refused, maintain that these courts protect workers. The labor courts on the other hand offer a reasoned response: we do not determine who is a hard worker and who a goldbrick, we only examine the legal side of your requests. And many of your requests are not valid simply because they are not based on law.

Therefore, would not a stricter law, instead of greater justice, give greater power to the leaders to deal more effectively with nonconformists? But if they were applied properly even the existing regulations would provide sufficient protection against goldbricks. So, can a workers' country take the risk of endangering the rights of loyal and hard workers by accepting lightly a new legal whitewash.

Second, we have strongly supported the primacy of labor (not to speak of the work ethic) through constitutional principles, legal and program-oriented solutions. In practice, as we have tried to prove with this article, not everything is like that. Therefore, it seems to us that before we decide in favor of stricter laws, it would be prudent for us first to answer the following question: what caused the noble convictions which we adopted as a basis for our national organization to suffer this fate?

Survey of Specialists

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1568 16 Jan 81 pp 12-13

[Article by Teodor Andjelic]

[Text]

Without Mythology

Two thousand experts participating in the opinion poll sponsored by the Economic Council of Yugoslavia explain why people do not work more than they do.

It could be that, if asked, famous Uncle Parkinson would have come up with the following thought: with every passing day, we have ever greater number of experts, who work less and less because they are becoming ever more expert, and therefore make fewer and fewer decisions with regard to problems requiring expert opinion.

Important words here are the comparatives (fewer, less, ever greater) because in the past these very same intellectuals felt they worked more and made decisions about problems requiring expert opinion more often than nowadays.

Naturally, we are writing about three opinion polls sponsored by the Economic Council of Yugoslavia which are identical in both method and treatment (Professor Ivan Simeunovic), and in which about two thousand university educated professionals estimated, how much they really produced in their individual capacities in 1972, 1976 and 1980.

It is proportionally little and it is really getting to be even less. Expressed in figures, all this may appear, and it really does appear, to be only a mild drop, but Professor Simeunovic uses the term "strong drop." The drop, however, is the greatest when we consider the average effectiveness in utilization of the services of the intellectual labor force. (Erika Jong has a prettier term for these people: the megacephalics.) Their involvement timewise, is now only 68 per cent, while in 1976 it was 71 per cent, and in 1972 75 per cent.

This situation is one of the causes of another strong drop--the drop in knowledge used in the course of work. Professor Simeunovic characterizes this also as a "serious worsening." That is to say, we have an ever larger number of educated people, but the job they do, more and more frequently is not the right one for them, but as a rule a job for those with lesser qualifications.

More, But Then Less

Why are all these facts discussed in such strong terms ("severe drop," "serious worsening," "dangerous situation")? Usually every more or less serious development of the society and the economy, mobilizes more brains than brawn, more knowledge than plain hard work, more ideas than slogans, to the point that the societies with, let us say, the best educational system will occupy the position once occupied by societies with the greatest natural resources and the largest number of machines.

But even here everything is not so simple. From the multitude of facts which provide the proper framework for this tale about the s[t]imulation* [an attempt by the author to play with words--translator's note] of intellectual work nowadays and here, we draw an intentional parallel between Slovenia and West Germany: true enough, right at the start we should do away with the myth about some alleged cause and effect connection between the number of highly educated experts and the development of the society.

Our most developed republic has fewer highly expert personnel than any other part of Yugoslavia. Similarly, West Germany, one of the leaders in the development of technology and "affluence" has within its total employment force fewer university graduates than Bulgaria, or let's say Rumania.

One of the founders of our system for development of personnel, Dr. Dragoljub Kavran, a professor of law and director of the Institute for Development at the University of Belgrade, says that such facts indicate the importance of other factors in development, such as the total educational level of the working class, the number and quality workers of those with the intermediate education, and labor management.

Such reasoning is almost identical to the findings of the opinion poll of the Economic Council. The experts who took part in it place an especially strong emphasis on the poor labor management. In their opinion, this is the deciding cause of their own poor motivation for serious, important professional work.

The answer "I am not stimulated by the job," is far back in tenth place on a list of causes of the poor work motivation. In 1972, however, reward was in first place! In the last opinion poll (1976) it dropped to fifth place, and today it is far behind the following: (1) I do not have the necessary number of assistants with education lower than mine, (2) The work is not well organized or coordinated, (3) I am excessively burdened by non-professional matters, (4) The work of experts is not sufficiently understood or accepted. (The entire list is in a separate section of this text.)

Without Mobility

There is a joke about lawyers being overworked especially because of the many legal reorganizations to which we are frequently exposed. Lawyers have so much to do and there are so many of them, the story tells us, that in the end they will be arranging legal relationships among themselves.

After lawyers, economists make best use of their working hours. Engineers are last. One of the many reasons is that engineers are frequently doing the jobs of technicians.

One of the questions put to the experts polled was: "What percentage of jobs and work assignments which you perceive for yourself would you say is evident in the jobs and work assignments you are actually doing?" Comparing the answers to earlier polls, the situation in this respect is also getting "worse and worse." Nowadays, more than half of the highly educated workers estimate that less than 50 percent of the jobs they perform belong to the category of "desired jobs."

Ivan Simeunovic¹ concludes that the roots of such a dissatisfaction are to be found in the difficulties people have in finding employment: difficulties in finding a job frequently force people to accept any work under any conditions.

We do not have a free [labor] market of highly qualified specialists which can offer the needed personnel and which would offer such experts the opportunity to seek the desired job. Aside from that, there is the so-called "territorial immobility" of the intellectual work force. Such a discord is particularly great between Belgrade, where there is a surplus in a number of professions, and other centers where experts in these professions are lacking.

There are only 2,250 highly qualified persons employed within the economic system of 48 economically insufficiently developed communities in Serbia. In some economic areas there are none. In 10 of the most undeveloped communities there are only two to nine highly educated experts employed.

Dr Stipe Shuvar demonstrated once that Yugoslavs actually work ~~best~~ in the world if we only step a little further from their place of primary work. On the average, and based on statistics, one half of our earnings are earned away from the primary work place. Shuvar made his analysis in 1975. The situation today, however, is somewhat different. Therefore, one should assume that the highly qualified experts in Yugoslavia are not any lazier than the average eager beaver.

Why I /am Not Sufficiently "Utilized."

1. I do not have the necessary number of assistants with education lower than mine.
2. The work is not well organized or coordinated.
3. I am excessively burdened with non-professional matters.
4. The work of experts is not sufficiently understood and accepted.
5. Team work is not organized in a way that best suits me.
6. As an expert I do not have sufficient support from management in the work organization.
7. The distribution of work in the Organization of United Labor (OUL) is not well planned.
8. Within OUL there are too many conflicting interests.
9. I am not stimulated by the job.
10. Management personnel does not care sufficiently about the development of organizations.
11. I am overburdened with social obligations.

12. The production program of the work organization is such that I cannot be sufficiently utilized as an expert.

13. I lack the necessary functional (specialized) knowledge for jobs that I do.

The above are the responses of the poll. "My immediate co-workers do not support me," "There are too many persons with my expertise already employed," "I do not have the desire to work," "I chose the wrong profession," and gloomily, "Let non-experts continue to rule."

8512

CSO: 2800

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

26 March 81